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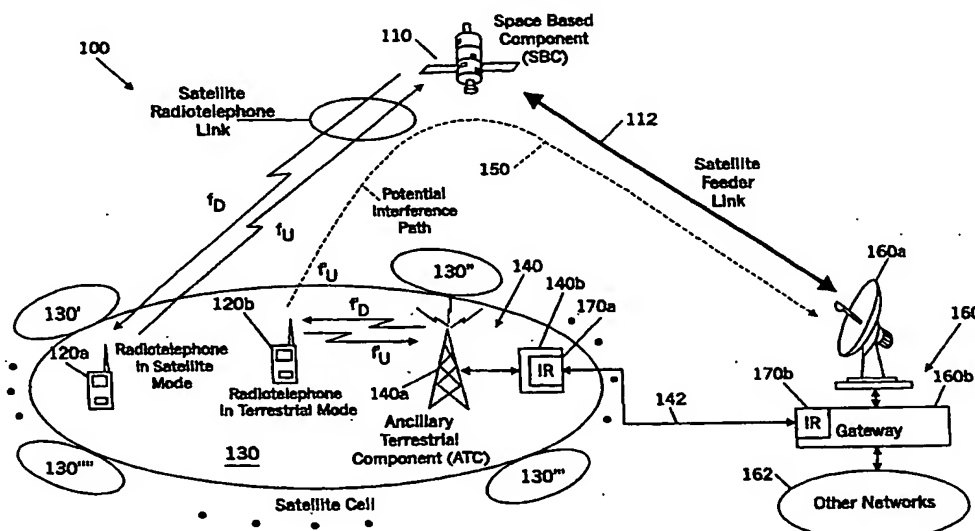
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(54) Title: MODIFYING SATELLITE ANTENNA CELL PATTERNS IN RESPONSE TO TERRESTRIAL REUSE OF SATELLITE FREQUENCIES



(57) Abstract: Space-based wireless radiotelephone communications (100) are provided in a satellite footprint over a satellite radiotelephone frequency band (f_D , f_U). The satellite footprint is divided into satellite cells in which satellite radiotelephone frequencies of the satellite radiotelephone frequency band are spatially reused. At least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies (f_D , f_U) that is assigned to a given satellite cell in the satellite footprint is terrestrially reused outside the given satellite cell. A radiation pattern of at least the given satellite cell is modified to reduce interference with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused outside the given satellite cell.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,303,286 A (WIEDEMAN) 12 April 1994, seen entire reference.	1-44
A	US 5,761,605 A (TAWIL et al) 02 June 1998, see entire reference.	1-44
A	US 6,169,878 B1 (TAWIL et al) 02 January 2001, see entire reference.	1-44



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Continuation of Item 4 of the first sheet:

**MODIFYING SATELLITE ANTENNA CELL PATTERNS IN RESPONSE TO TERRESTRIAL REUSE OF SATELLITE
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(74) Agent: **MYERS BIGEL SIBLEY & SAJOVEC**; PO Box 37428, Raleigh, NC 27627 (US).

(54) Title: METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR MODIFYING SATELLITE ANTENNA CELL PATTERNS IN RESPONSE TO TERRESTRIAL REUSE OF SATELLITE FREQUENCIES

(57) Abstract: Space-based wireless radiotelephone communications are provided in a satellite footprint over a satellite radiotelephone frequency band. The satellite footprint is divided into satellite cells in which satellite radiotelephone frequencies of the satellite radiotelephone frequency band are spatially reused. At least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a given satellite cell in the satellite footprint is terrestrially reused outside the given satellite cell. A radiation pattern of at least the given satellite cell is modified to reduce interference with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused outside the given satellite cell.

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**METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR MODIFYING SATELLITE ANTENNA
CELL PATTERNS IN RESPONSE TO TERRESTRIAL REUSE OF
SATELLITE FREQUENCIES**

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to radiotelephone communications systems and methods, and more particularly to terrestrial cellular and satellite cellular radiotelephone communications systems and methods.

5

Background of the Invention

Satellite radiotelephone communications systems and methods are widely used for radiotelephone communications. Satellite radiotelephone communications systems and methods generally employ at least one space-based component, such as one or more satellites that are configured to wirelessly communicate with a plurality of satellite radiotelephones.

A satellite radiotelephone communications system or method may utilize a single antenna beam covering an entire area served by the system. Alternatively, in cellular satellite radiotelephone communications systems and methods, multiple beams are provided, each of which can serve distinct geographical areas in the overall service region, to collectively serve an overall satellite footprint. Thus, a cellular architecture similar to that used in conventional terrestrial cellular radiotelephone systems and methods can be implemented in cellular satellite-based systems and methods. The satellite typically communicates with radiotelephones over a bidirectional communications pathway, with radiotelephone communication signals being communicated from the satellite to the radiotelephone over a downlink or forward link, and from the radiotelephone to the satellite over an uplink or return link.

The overall design and operation of cellular satellite radiotelephone systems and methods are well known to those having skill in the art, and need not be described further herein. Moreover, as used herein, the term "radiotelephone" includes cellular and/or satellite radiotelephones with or without a multi-line display; Personal Communications System (PCS) terminals that may combine a radiotelephone with data processing, facsimile and/or data communications capabilities; Personal Digital

Assistants (PDA) that can include a radio frequency transceiver and a pager, Internet/intranet access, Web browser, organizer, calendar and/or a global positioning system (GPS) receiver; and/or conventional laptop and/or palmtop computers or other appliances, which include a radio frequency transceiver.

5 As is well known to those having skill in the art, terrestrial networks can enhance cellular satellite radiotelephone system availability, efficiency and/or economic viability by terrestrially reusing at least some of the frequency bands that are allocated to cellular satellite radiotelephone systems. In particular, it is known that it may be difficult for cellular satellite radiotelephone systems to reliably serve
10 densely populated areas, because the satellite signal may be blocked by high-rise structures and/or may not penetrate into buildings. As a result, the satellite spectrum may be underutilized or unutilized in such areas. The use of terrestrial retransmission can reduce or eliminate this problem.

Moreover, the capacity of the overall system can be increased significantly by
15 the introduction of terrestrial retransmission, since terrestrial frequency reuse can be much denser than that of a satellite-only system. In fact, capacity can be enhanced where it may be mostly needed, i.e., densely populated urban/industrial/commercial areas. As a result, the overall system can become much more economically viable, as it may be able to serve a much larger subscriber base. Finally, satellite
20 radiotelephones for a satellite radiotelephone system having a terrestrial component within the same satellite frequency band and using substantially the same air interface for both terrestrial and satellite communications can be more cost effective and/or aesthetically appealing. Conventional dual band/dual mode alternatives, such as the well known Thuraya, Iridium and/or Globalstar dual mode satellite/terrestrial
25 radiotelephone systems, may duplicate some components, which may lead to increased cost, size and/or weight of the radiotelephone.

One example of terrestrial reuse of satellite frequencies is described in U.S. Patent 5,937,332 to the present inventor Karabinis entitled *Satellite Telecommunications Repeaters and Retransmission Methods*, the disclosure of which
30 is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety as if set forth fully herein. As described therein, satellite telecommunications repeaters are provided which receive, amplify, and locally retransmit the downlink signal received from a satellite thereby increasing the effective downlink margin in the vicinity of the satellite telecommunications repeaters and allowing an increase in the penetration of uplink

and downlink signals into buildings, foliage, transportation vehicles, and other objects which can reduce link margin. Both portable and non-portable repeaters are provided. See the abstract of U.S. Patent 5,937,332.

5 In view of the above discussion, there continues to be a need for systems and methods for terrestrial reuse of cellular satellite frequencies that can allow improved reliability, capacity, cost effectiveness and/or aesthetic appeal for cellular satellite radiotelephone systems, methods and/or satellite radiotelephones.

Summary of the Invention

10 Embodiments of the present invention provide systems and methods for modifying satellite antenna cell patterns in response to terrestrial reuse of satellite frequencies. Specifically, some embodiments of the present invention provide a satellite radiotelephone communications method that provides space-based wireless radiotelephone communications in a satellite footprint over a satellite radiotelephone
15 frequency band. The satellite footprint is divided into a plurality of satellite cells in which satellite radiotelephone frequencies of the satellite radiotelephone frequency band are spatially reused. At least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, is terrestrially reused outside the predetermined satellite cell. A radiation pattern of at least the
20 predetermined satellite cell is modified, to reduce interference with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused outside the predetermined satellite cell.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the modifying comprises obtaining at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell, where the at
25 least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused is subject to and/or can produce interference. In these embodiments, the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell is modified to reduce interference at the least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell, with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused at the at least one
30 location outside the predetermined cell. In some embodiments of the present invention, the modifying is preceded by monitoring signal levels of at least one satellite Broadcast Control CHannel (BCCH). Moreover, in some embodiment, the radiation pattern of at least the predetermined satellite cell is modified by sharpening

(increasing) attenuation of the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell as a boundary of the predetermined satellite cell is approached.

Other embodiments of the present invention provide satellite radiotelephone systems that include a space-based component, including one or more satellites and associated gateways and/or other ground-based components, which is configured to provide wireless radiotelephone communications in a satellite footprint over a satellite radiotelephone frequency band. The satellite footprint is divided into a plurality of satellite cells in which satellite radiotelephone frequencies of the satellite radiotelephone frequency band are spatially reused. An ancillary terrestrial network includes a plurality of ancillary terrestrial components, each of which may include at least one antenna and at least one electronic system, which are configured to terrestrially reuse at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell. A monitor, which may be included at least in part in the space-based component and/or the ancillary terrestrial network, is configured to monitor interference in at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies, with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is used in the predetermined satellite cell. A controller, which may be included at least in part in the space-based component and/or the ancillary terrestrial network, is configured to modify the radiation pattern by the space-based component of the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies in at least the predetermined satellite cell, to reduce interference at the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components, with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused by the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components. As was described above in connection with other embodiments, the monitor may determine which of the ancillary terrestrial components is subject to interference by monitoring signal levels of the BCCH, and the modifying may take place by increasing attenuation of the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell as the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components is approached.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of cellular radiotelephone systems and methods according to embodiments of the invention.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of adaptive interference reducers according to embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a spectrum diagram that illustrates satellite L-band frequency allocations.

5 Figure 4 is a schematic diagram of cellular satellite systems and methods according to other embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 5 illustrates time division duplex frame structures according to embodiments of the present invention.

10 Figure 6 is a block diagram of architectures of ancillary terrestrial components according to embodiments of the invention.

Figure 7 is a block diagram of architectures of reconfigurable radiotelephones according to embodiments of the invention.

Figure 8 graphically illustrates mapping of monotonically decreasing power levels to frequencies according to embodiments of the present invention.

15 Figure 9 illustrates an ideal cell that is mapped to three power regions and three associated carrier frequencies according to embodiments of the invention.

Figure 10 depicts a realistic cell that is mapped to three power regions and three associated carrier frequencies according to embodiments of the invention.

20 Figure 11 illustrates two or more contiguous slots in a frame that are unoccupied according to embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 12 illustrates loading of two or more contiguous slots with lower power transmissions according to embodiments of the present invention.

Figures 13 and 14 schematically illustrate spatial guardbands for terrestrial reuse of satellite frequencies in 7 and 9 cell frequency reuse patterns, respectively.

25 Figure 15 is a flowchart of operations that may be performed to modify antenna cell patterns for terrestrial reuse of satellite frequencies according to some embodiments of the present invention.

30 Figure 16 is a schematic diagram of a satellite cellular radiotelephone system that uses a seven-cell frequency reuse pattern according to some embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 17 graphically illustrates modified and unmodified antenna cell patterns for terrestrial reuse of satellite frequencies according to some embodiments of the present invention.

Detailed Description

The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of cellular satellite radiotelephone systems and methods according to embodiments of the invention. As shown in Figure 1, these cellular satellite radiotelephone systems and methods 100 include at least one Space-Based Component (SBC) 110, such as a satellite. The space-based component 110 is configured to transmit wireless communications to a plurality of radiotelephones 120a, 120b in a satellite footprint comprising one or more satellite radiotelephone cells 130-130'''' over one or more satellite radiotelephone forward link (downlink) frequencies f_D . The space-based component 110 is configured to receive wireless communications from, for example, a first radiotelephone 120a in the satellite radiotelephone cell 130 over a satellite radiotelephone return link (uplink) frequency f_U . An ancillary terrestrial network, comprising at least one ancillary terrestrial component 140, which may include an antenna 140a and an electronics system 140b (for example, at least one antenna 140a and at last one electronics system 140b) is configured to receive wireless communications from, for example, a second radiotelephone 120b in the radiotelephone cell 130 over the satellite radiotelephone uplink frequency, denoted f_U , which may be the same as f_U . Thus, as illustrated in Figure 1, radiotelephone 120a may be communicating with the space-based component 110 while radiotelephone 120b may be communicating with the ancillary terrestrial component 140. As shown in Figure 1, the space-based component 110 also undesirably receives the wireless communications from the second radiotelephone 120b in the satellite radiotelephone cell 130 over the satellite radiotelephone frequency f_U as interference. More specifically, a potential interference path is shown at 150. In this potential interference path 150, the return link signal of the second radiotelephone 120b at carrier frequency f_U interferes with satellite communications. This interference would generally be strongest when $f_U = f_U$, because, in that case, the same return link frequency would be used for space-based component and ancillary terrestrial component communications over the same

satellite radiotelephone cell, and no spatial discrimination between satellite radiotelephone cells would appear to exist.

Still referring to Figure 1, embodiments of satellite radiotelephone systems/methods 100 can include at least one gateway 160 that can include an antenna 160a and an electronics system 160b that can be connected to other networks 162 including terrestrial and/or other radiotelephone networks. The gateway 160 also communicates with the space-based component 110 over a satellite feeder link 112. The gateway 160 also communicates with the ancillary terrestrial component 140, generally over a terrestrial link 142.

Still referring to Figure 1, an Interference Reducer (IR) 170a also may be provided at least partially in the ancillary terrestrial component electronics system 140b. Alternatively or additionally, an interference reducer 170b may be provided at least partially in the gateway electronics system 160b. In yet other alternatives, the interference reducer may be provided at least partially in other components of the cellular satellite system/method 100 instead of or in addition to the interference reducer 170a and/or 170b. The interference reducer is responsive to the space-based component 110 and to the ancillary terrestrial component 140, and is configured to reduce the interference from the wireless communications that are received by the space-based component 110 and is at least partially generated by the second radiotelephone 120b in the satellite radiotelephone cell 130 over the satellite radiotelephone frequency f_U . The interference reducer 170a and/or 170b uses the wireless communications f_U that are intended for the ancillary terrestrial component 140 from the second radiotelephone 120b in the satellite radiotelephone cell 130 using the satellite radiotelephone frequency f_U to communicate with the ancillary terrestrial component 140.

In embodiments of the invention, as shown in Figure 1, the ancillary terrestrial component 140 generally is closer to the first and second radiotelephones 120a and 120b, respectively, than is the space-based component 110, such that the wireless communications from the second radiotelephone 120b are received by the ancillary terrestrial component 140 prior to being received by the space-based component 110. The interference reducer 170a and/or 170b is configured to generate an interference cancellation signal comprising, for example, at least one delayed replica of the wireless communications from the second radiotelephone 120b that are received by the ancillary terrestrial component 140, and to subtract the delayed replica of the

wireless communications from the second radiotelephone **120b** that are received by the ancillary terrestrial component **140** from the wireless communications that are received from the space-based component **110**. The interference reduction signal may be transmitted from the ancillary terrestrial component **140** to the gateway **160** over link **142** and/or using other conventional techniques.

Thus, adaptive interference reduction techniques may be used to at least partially cancel the interfering signal, so that the same, or other nearby, satellite radiotelephone uplink frequency can be used in a given cell for communications by radiotelephones **120** with the satellite **110** and with the ancillary terrestrial component **140**. Accordingly, all frequencies that are assigned to a given cell **130** may be used for both radiotelephone **120** communications with the space-based component **110** and with the ancillary terrestrial component **140**. Conventional systems may avoid terrestrial reuse of frequencies within a given satellite cell that are being used within the satellite cell for satellite communications. Stated differently, conventionally, only frequencies used by other satellite cells may be candidates for terrestrial reuse within a given satellite cell. Beam-to-beam spatial isolation that is provided by the satellite system was relied upon to reduce or minimize the level of interference from the terrestrial operations into the satellite operations. In sharp contrast, embodiments of the invention can use an interference reducer to allow all frequencies assigned to a satellite cell to be used terrestrially and for satellite radiotelephone communications.

Embodiments of the invention according to Figure 1 may arise from a realization that the return link signal from the second radiotelephone **120b** at f_U generally will be received and processed by the ancillary terrestrial component **140** much earlier relative to the time when it will arrive at the satellite gateway **160** from the space-based component **110** via the interference path **150**. Accordingly, the interference signal at the satellite gateway **160b** can be at least partially canceled. Thus, as shown in Figure 1, an interference cancellation signal, such as the demodulated ancillary terrestrial component signal, can be sent to the satellite gateway **160b** by the interference reducer **170a** in the ancillary terrestrial component **140**, for example using link **142**. In the interference reducer **170b** at the gateway **160b**, a weighted (in amplitude and/or phase) replica of the signal may be formed using, for example, adaptive transversal filter techniques that are well known to those having skill in the art. Then, a transversal filter output signal is subtracted from the aggregate received satellite signal at frequency f_U that contains desired as well as

interference signals. Thus, the interference cancellation need not degrade the signal-to-noise ratio of the desired signal at the gateway 160, because a regenerated (noise-free) terrestrial signal, for example as regenerated by the ancillary terrestrial component 140, can be used to perform interference suppression.

5 Figure 2 is a block diagram of embodiments of adaptive interference cancellers that may be located in the ancillary terrestrial component 140, in the gateway 160, and/or in another component of the cellular radiotelephone system 100. As shown in Figure 2, one or more control algorithms 204, known to those having skill in the art, may be used to adaptively adjust the coefficients of a plurality of transversal filters 202a-202n. Adaptive algorithms, such as Least Mean Square Error (LMSE), Kalman, Fast Kalman, Zero Forcing and/or various combinations thereof or
10 other techniques may be used. It will be understood by those having skill in the art that the architecture of Figure 2 may be used with an LMSE algorithm. However, it also will be understood by those having skill in the art that conventional architectural
15 modifications may be made to facilitate other control algorithms.

Additional embodiments of the invention now will be described with reference to Figure 3, which illustrates L-band frequency allocations including cellular radiotelephone system forward links and return links. As shown in Figure 3, the space-to-ground L-band forward link (downlink) frequencies are assigned from 1525
20 MHz to 1559 MHz. The ground-to-space L-band return link (uplink) frequencies occupy the band from 1626.5 MHz to 1660.5 MHz. Between the forward and return L-band links lie the GPS/GLONASS radionavigation band (from 1559 MHz to 1605 MHz).

In the detailed description to follow, GPS/GLONASS will be referred to
25 simply as GPS for the sake of brevity. Moreover, the acronyms ATC and SBC will be used for the ancillary terrestrial component and the space-based component, respectively, for the sake of brevity.

As is known to those skilled in the art, GPS receivers may be extremely sensitive since they are designed to operate on very weak spread-spectrum
30 radionavigation signals that arrive on the earth from a GPS satellite constellation. As a result, GPS receivers may to be highly susceptible to in-band interference. ATCs that are configured to radiate L-band frequencies in the forward satellite band (1525 to 1559 MHz) can be designed with very sharp out-of-band emissions filters to satisfy the stringent out-of-band spurious emissions desires of GPS.

Referring again to Figure 1, some embodiments of the invention can provide systems and methods that can allow an ATC 140 to configure itself in one of at least two modes. In accordance with a first mode, which may be a standard mode and may provide highest capacity, the ATC 140 transmits to the radiotelephones 120 over the frequency range from 1525 MHz to 1559 MHz, and receives transmissions from the radiotelephones 120 in the frequency range from 1626.5 MHz to 1660.5 MHz, as illustrated in Figure 3. In contrast, in a second mode of operation, the ATC 140 transmits wireless communications to the radiotelephones 120 over a modified range of satellite band forward link (downlink) frequencies. The modified range of satellite band forward link frequencies may be selected to reduce, compared to the unmodified range of satellite band forward link frequencies, interference with wireless receivers such as GPS receivers that operate outside the range of satellite band forward link frequencies.

Many modified ranges of satellite band forward link frequencies may be provided according to embodiments of the present invention. In some embodiments, the modified range of satellite band forward link frequencies can be limited to a subset of the original range of satellite band forward link frequencies, so as to provide a guard band of unused satellite band forward link frequencies. In other embodiments, all of the satellite band forward link frequencies are used, but the wireless communications to the radiotelephones are modified in a manner to reduce interference with wireless receivers that operate outside the range of satellite band forward link frequencies. Combinations and subcombinations of these and/or other techniques also may be used, as will be described below.

It also will be understood that embodiments of the invention that will now be described in connection with Figures 4-12 will be described in terms of multiple mode ATCs 140 that can operate in a first standard mode using the standard forward and return links of Figure 3, and in a second or alternate mode that uses a modified range of satellite band forward link frequencies and/or a modified range of satellite band return link frequencies. These multiple mode ATCs can operate in the second, non-standard mode, as long as desirable, and can be switched to standard mode otherwise. However, other embodiments of the present invention need not provide multiple mode ATCs but, rather, can provide ATCs that operate using the modified range of satellite band forward link and/or return link frequencies.

Embodiments of the invention now will be described, wherein an ATC operates with an SBC that is configured to receive wireless communications from radiotelephones over a first range of satellite band return link frequencies and to transmit wireless communications to the radiotelephones over a second range of satellite band forward link frequencies that is spaced apart from the first range. According to these embodiments, the ATC is configured to use at least one time division duplex frequency to transmit wireless communications to the radiotelephones and to receive wireless communications from the radiotelephones at different times. In particular, in some embodiments, the at least one time division duplex frequency that is used to transmit wireless communications to the radiotelephones and to receive wireless communications from the radiotelephones at different times, comprises a frame including a plurality of slots. At least a first one of the slots is used to transmit wireless communications to the radiotelephones and at least a second one of the slots is used to receive wireless communications from the radiotelephones. Thus, in some embodiments, the ATC transmits and receives, in Time Division Duplex (TDD) mode, using frequencies from 1626.5 MHz to 1660.5 MHz. In some embodiments, all ATCs across the entire network may have the stated configuration/reconfiguration flexibility. In other embodiments, only some ATCs may be reconfigurable.

Figure 4 illustrates satellite systems and methods 400 according to some embodiments of the invention, including an ATC 140 communicating with a radiotelephone 120b using a carrier frequency f_u in TDD mode. Figure 5 illustrates an embodiment of a TDD frame structure. Assuming full-rate GSM (eight time slots per frame), up to four full-duplex voice circuits can be supported by one TDD carrier. As shown in Figure 5, the ATC 140 transmits to the radiotelephone 120b over, for example, time slot number 0. The radiotelephone 120b receives and replies back to the ATC 140 over, for example, time slot number 4. Time slots number 1 and 5 may be used to establish communications with another radiotelephone, and so on.

A Broadcast Control CHannel (BCCH) is preferably transmitted from the ATC 140 in standard mode, using a carrier frequency from below any guard band exclusion region. In other embodiments, a BCCH also can be defined using a TDD carrier. In any of these embodiments, radiotelephones in idle mode can, per established GSM methodology, monitor the BCCH and receive system-level and paging information. When a radiotelephone is paged, the system decides what type of

resource to allocate to the radiotelephone in order to establish the communications link. Whatever type of resource is allocated for the radiotelephone communications channel (TDD mode or standard mode), the information is communicated to the radiotelephone, for example as part of the call initialization routine, and the
5 radiotelephone configures itself appropriately.

It may be difficult for the TDD mode to co-exist with the standard mode over the same ATC; due, for example, to the ATC receiver LNA stage. In particular, assuming a mixture of standard and TDD mode GSM carriers over the same ATC, during the part of the frame when the TDD carriers are used to serve the forward link
10 (when the ATC is transmitting TDD) enough energy may leak into the receiver front end of the same ATC to desensitize its LNA stage.

Techniques can be used to suppress the transmitted ATC energy over the 1600 MHz portion of the band from desensitizing the ATC's receiver LNA, and thereby allow mixed standard mode and TDD frames. For example, isolation between
15 outbound and inbound ATC front ends and/or antenna system return loss may be increased or maximized. A switchable band-reject filter may be placed in front of the LNA stage. This filter would be switched in the receiver chain (prior to the LNA) during the part of the frame when the ATC is transmitting TDD, and switched out during the rest of the time. An adaptive interference canceller can be configured at
20 RF (prior to the LNA stage). If such techniques are used, suppression of the order of 70 dB can be attained, which may allow mixed standard mode and TDD frames. However, the ATC complexity and/or cost may increase.

Thus, even though ATC LNA desensitization may be reduced or eliminated, it may use significant special engineering and attention and may not be economically
25 worth the effort. Other embodiments, therefore, may keep TDD ATCs pure TDD, with the exception, perhaps, of the BCCH carrier which may not be used for traffic but only for broadcasting over the first part of the frame, consistent with TDD protocol. Moreover, Random Access CHannel (RACH) bursts may be timed so that they arrive at the ATC during the second half of the TDD frame. In some
30 embodiments, all TDD ATCs may be equipped to enable reconfiguration in response to a command.

It is well recognized that during data communications or other applications, the forward link may use transmissions at higher rates than the return link. For example, in web browsing with a radiotelephone, mouse clicks and/or other user

selections typically are transmitted from the radiotelephone to the system. The system, however, in response to a user selection, may have to send large data files to the radiotelephone. Hence, other embodiments of the invention may be configured to enable use of an increased or maximum number of time slots per forward GSM carrier frame, to provide a higher downlink data rate to the radiotelephones.

Thus, when a carrier frequency is configured to provide service in TDD mode, a decision may be made as to how many slots will be allocated to serving the forward link, and how many will be dedicated to the return link. Whatever the decision is, it may be desirable that it be adhered to by all TDD carriers used by the ATC, in order to reduce or avoid the LNA desensitization problem described earlier. In voice communications, the partition between forward and return link slots may be made in the middle of the frame as voice activity typically is statistically bidirectionally symmetrical. Hence, driven by voice, the center of the frame may be where the TDD partition is drawn.

To increase or maximize forward link throughput in data mode, data mode TDD carriers according to embodiments of the invention may use a more spectrally efficient modulation and/or protocol, such as the EDGE modulation and/or protocol, on the forward link slots. The return link slots may be based on a less spectrally efficient modulation and/or protocol such as the GPRS (GMSK) modulation and/or protocol. The EDGE modulation/protocol and the GPRS modulation/protocol are well known to those having skill in the art, and need not be described further herein. Given an EDGE forward/GPRS return TDD carrier strategy, up to $(384/2) = 192$ kbps may be supported on the forward link while on the return link the radiotelephone may transmit at up to $(115/2) \approx 64$ kbps.

In other embodiments, it also is possible to allocate six time slots of an eight-slot frame for the forward link and only two for the return link. In these embodiments, for voice services, given the statistically symmetric nature of voice, the return link vocoder may need to be comparable with quarter-rate GSM, while the forward link vocoder can operate at full-rate GSM, to yield six full-duplex voice circuits per GSM TDD-mode carrier (a voice capacity penalty of 25%). Subject to this non-symmetrical partitioning strategy, data rates of up to $(384)(6/8) = 288$ kbps may be achieved on the forward link, with up to $(115)(2/8) \approx 32$ kbps on the return link.

Figure 6 depicts an ATC architecture according to embodiments of the invention, which can lend itself to automatic configuration between the two modes of standard GSM and TDD GSM on command, for example, from a Network Operations Center (NOC) via a Base Station Controller (BSC). It will be understood that in these
5 embodiments, an antenna 620 can correspond to the antenna 140a of Figures 1 and 4, and the remainder of Figure 6 can correspond to the electronics system 140b of Figures 1 and 4. If a reconfiguration command for a particular carrier, or set of carriers, occurs while the carrier(s) are active and are supporting traffic, then, via the in-band signaling Fast Associated Control CHannel (FACCH), all affected
10 radiotelephones may be notified to also reconfigure themselves and/or switch over to new resources. If carrier(s) are reconfigured from TDD mode to standard mode, automatic reassignment of the carrier(s) to the appropriate standard-mode ATCs, based, for example, on capacity demand and/or reuse pattern can be initiated by the NOC. If, on the other hand, carrier(s) are reconfigured from standard mode to TDD
15 mode, automatic reassignment to the appropriate TDD-mode ATCs can take place on command from the NOC.

Still referring to Figure 6, a switch 610 may remain closed when carriers are to be demodulated in the standard mode. In TDD mode, this switch 610 may be open during the first half of the frame, when the ATC is transmitting, and closed during the
20 second half of the frame, when the ATC is receiving. Other embodiments also may be provided.

Figure 6 assumes N transceivers per ATC sector, where N can be as small as one, since a minimum of one carrier per sector generally is desired. Each transceiver is assumed to operate over one GSM carrier pair (when in standard mode) and can
25 thus support up to eight full-duplex voice circuits, neglecting BCCH channel overhead. Moreover, a standard GSM carrier pair can support sixteen full-duplex voice circuits when in half-rate GSM mode, and up to thirty two full-duplex voice circuits when in quarter-rate GSM mode.

When in TDD mode, the number of full duplex voice circuits may be reduced
30 by a factor of two, assuming the same vocoder. However, in TDD mode, voice service can be offered via the half-rate GSM vocoder with almost imperceptible quality degradation, in order to maintain invariant voice capacity. Figure 7 is a block diagram of a reconfigurable radiotelephone architecture that can communicate with a reconfigurable ATC architecture of Figure 6. In Figure 7, an antenna 720 is provided,

and the remainder of Figure 7 can provide embodiments of an electronics system for the radiotelephone.

It will be understood that the ability to reconfigure ATCs and radiotelephones according to embodiments of the invention may be obtained at a relatively small increase in cost. The cost may be mostly in Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) cost to develop software. Some recurring cost may also be incurred, however, in that at least an additional RF filter and a few electronically controlled switches may be used per ATC and radiotelephone. All other hardware/software can be common to standard-mode and TDD-mode GSM.

Referring now to Figure 8, other radiotelephone systems and methods according to embodiments of the invention now will be described. In these embodiments, the modified second range of satellite band forward link frequencies includes a plurality of frequencies in the second range of satellite band forward link frequencies that are transmitted by the ATCs to the radiotelephones at a power level, such as maximum power level, that monotonically decreases as a function of (increasing) frequency. More specifically, as will be described below, in some embodiments, the modified second range of satellite band forward link frequencies includes a subset of frequencies proximate to a first or second end of the range of satellite band forward link frequencies that are transmitted by the ATC to the radiotelephones at a power level, such as a maximum power level, that monotonically decreases toward the first or second end of the second range of satellite band forward link frequencies. In still other embodiments, the first range of satellite band return link frequencies is contained in an L-band of satellite frequencies above GPS frequencies and the second range of satellite band forward link frequencies is contained in the L-band of satellite frequencies below the GPS frequencies. The modified second range of satellite band forward link frequencies includes a subset of frequencies proximate to an end of the second range of satellite band forward link frequencies adjacent the GPS frequencies that are transmitted by the ATC to the radiotelephones at a power level, such as a maximum power level, that monotonically decreases toward the end of the second range of satellite band forward link frequencies adjacent the GPS frequencies.

Without being bound by any theory of operation, a theoretical discussion of the mapping of ATC maximum power levels to carrier frequencies according to embodiments of the present invention now will be described. Referring to Figure 8,

let $v = \mathcal{F}(\rho)$ represent a mapping from the power (ρ) domain to the frequency (v) range. The power (ρ) is the power that an ATC uses or should transmit in order to reliably communicate with a given radiotelephone. This power may depend on many factors such as the radiotelephone's distance from the ATC, the blockage between the radiotelephone and the ATC, the level of multipath fading in the channel, etc., and as a result, will, in general, change as a function of time. Hence, the power used generally is determined adaptively (iteratively) via closed-loop power control, between the radiotelephone and ATC.

The frequency (v) is the satellite carrier frequency that the ATC uses to communicate with the radiotelephone. According to embodiments of the invention, the mapping \mathcal{F} is a monotonically decreasing function of the independent variable ρ . Consequently, in some embodiments, as the maximum ATC power increases, the carrier frequency that the ATC uses to establish and/or maintain the communications link decreases. Figure 8 illustrates an embodiment of a piece-wise continuous monotonically decreasing (stair-case) function. Other monotonic functions may be used, including linear and/or nonlinear, constant and/or variable decreases. FACCH or Slow Associated Control CHannel (SACCH) messaging may be used in embodiments of the invention to facilitate the mapping adaptively and in substantially real time.

Figure 9 depicts an ideal cell according to embodiments of the invention, where, for illustration purposes, three power regions and three associated carrier frequencies (or carrier frequency sets) are being used to partition a cell. For simplicity, one ATC transmitter at the center of the idealized cell is assumed with no sectorization. In embodiments of Figure 9, the frequency (or frequency set) f_1 is taken from substantially the upper-most portion of the L-band forward link frequency set, for example from substantially close to 1559 MHz (see Figure 3). Correspondingly, the frequency (or frequency set) f_M is taken from substantially the central portion of the L-band forward link frequency set (see Figure 3). In concert with the above, the frequency (or frequency set) f_0 is taken from substantially the lowest portion of the L-band forward link frequencies, for example close to 1525 MHz (see Figure 3).

Thus, according to embodiments of Figure 9, if a radiotelephone is being served within the outer-most ring of the cell, that radiotelephone is being served via

frequency f_0 . This radiotelephone, being within the furthest area from the ATC, has (presumably) requested maximum (or near maximum) power output from the ATC. In response to the maximum (or near maximum) output power request, the ATC uses its a priori knowledge of power-to-frequency mapping, such as a three-step staircase function of Figure 9. Thus, the ATC serves the radiotelephone with a low-value frequency taken from the lowest portion of the mobile L-band forward link frequency set, for example, from as close to 1525 MHz as possible. This, then, can provide additional safeguard to any GPS receiver unit that may be in the vicinity of the ATC.

Embodiments of Figure 9 may be regarded as idealized because they associate concentric ring areas with carrier frequencies (or carrier frequency sets) used by an ATC to serve its area. In reality, concentric ring areas generally will not be the case. For example, a radiotelephone can be close to the ATC that is serving it, but with significant blockage between the radiotelephone and the ATC due to a building. This radiotelephone, even though relatively close to the ATC, may also request maximum (or near maximum) output power from the ATC. With this in mind, Figure 10 may depict a more realistic set of area contours that may be associated with the frequencies being used by the ATC to serve its territory, according to embodiments of the invention. The frequency (or frequency set) f_1 may be reused in the immediately adjacent ATC cells owing to the limited geographical span associated with f_1 relative to the distance between cell centers. This may also hold for f_M .

Referring now to Figure 11, other modified second ranges of satellite band forward link frequencies that can be used by ATCs according to embodiments of the present invention now will be described. In these embodiments, at least one frequency in the modified second range of satellite band forward link frequencies that is transmitted by the ATC to the radiotelephones comprises a frame including a plurality of slots. In these embodiments, at least two contiguous slots in the frame that is transmitted by the ATC to the radiotelephones are left unoccupied. In other embodiments, three contiguous slots in the frame that is transmitted by the ATC to the radiotelephones are left unoccupied. In yet other embodiments, at least two contiguous slots in the frame that is transmitted by the ATC to the radiotelephones are transmitted at lower power than remaining slots in the frame. In still other embodiments, three contiguous slots in the frame that is transmitted by the ATC to the radiotelephones are transmitted at lower power than remaining slots in the frame. In yet other embodiments, the lower power slots may be used with first selected ones of

the radiotelephones that are relatively close to the ATC and/or are experiencing relatively small signal blockage, and the remaining slots are transmitted at higher power to second selected ones of the radiotelephones that are relatively far from the ATC and/or are experiencing relatively high signal blockage.

5 Stated differently, in accordance with some embodiments of the invention, only a portion of the TDMA frame is utilized. For example, only the first four (or last four, or any contiguous four) time slots of a full-rate GSM frame are used to support traffic. The remaining slots are left unoccupied (empty). In these embodiments, capacity may be lost. However, as has been described previously, for voice services,
10 half-rate and even quarter-rate GSM may be invoked to gain capacity back, with some potential degradation in voice quality. The slots that are not utilized preferably are contiguous, such as slots 0 through 3 or 4 through 7 (or 2 through 5, etc.). The use of non-contiguous slots such as 0, 2, 4, and 6, for example, may be less desirable. Figure 11 illustrates four slots (4-7) being used and four contiguous slots (0-3) being empty
15 in a GSM frame.

 It has been found experimentally, according to these embodiments of the invention, that GPS receivers can perform significantly better when the interval between interference bursts is increased or maximized. Without being bound by any theory of operation, this effect may be due to the relationship between the code
20 repetition period of the GPS C/A code (1 msec.) and the GSM burst duration (about 0.577 msec.). With a GSM frame occupancy comprising alternate slots, each GPS signal code period can experience at least one "hit", whereas a GSM frame occupancy comprising four to five contiguous slots allows the GPS receiver to derive sufficient clean information so as to "flywheel" through the error events.

25 According to other embodiments of the invention, embodiments of Figures 8-10 can be combined with embodiments of Figure 11. Furthermore, according to other embodiments of the invention, if an f_1 carrier of Figures 9 or 10 is underutilized, because of the relatively small footprint of the inner-most region of the cell, it may be used to support additional traffic over the much larger outermost region of the cell.

30 Thus, for example, assume that only the first four slots in each frame of f_1 are being used for inner region traffic. In embodiments of Figures 8-10, these four f_1 slots are carrying relatively low power bursts, for example of the order of 100 mW or less, and may, therefore, appear as (almost) unoccupied from an interference point of view. Loading the remaining four (contiguous) time slots of f_1 with relatively high-power

bursts may have negligible effect on a GPS receiver because the GPS receiver would continue to operate reliably based on the benign contiguous time interval occupied by the four low-power GSM bursts. Figure 12 illustrates embodiments of a frame at carrier f_1 supporting four low-power (inner interval) users and four high-power (outer interval) users. In fact, embodiments illustrated in Figure 12 may be a preferred strategy for the set of available carrier frequencies that are closest to the GPS band. These embodiments may avoid undue capacity loss by more fully loading the carrier frequencies.

The experimental finding that interference from GSM carriers can be relatively benign to GPS receivers provided that no more than, for example, 5 slots per 8 slot GSM frame are used in a contiguous fashion can be very useful. It can be particularly useful since this experimental finding may hold even when the GSM carrier frequency is brought very close to the GPS band (as close as 1558.5 MHz) and the power level is set relatively high. For example, with five contiguous time slots per frame populated, the worst-case measured GPS receiver may attain at least 30 dB of desensitization margin, over the entire ATC service area, even when the ATC is radiating at 1558.5 MHz. With four contiguous time slots per frame populated, an additional 10 dB desensitization margin may be gained for a total of 40 dB for the worst-case measured GPS receiver, even when the ATC is radiating at 1558.5 MHz.

There still may be concern about the potential loss in network capacity (especially in data mode) that may be incurred over the frequency interval where embodiments of Figure 11 are used to underpopulate the frame. Moreover, even though embodiments of Figure 12 can avoid capacity loss by fully loading the carrier, they may do so subject to the constraint of filling up the frame with both low-power and high-power users. Moreover, if forward link carriers are limited to 5 contiguous high power slots per frame, the maximum forward link data rate per carrier that may be aimed at a particular user, may become proportionately less.

Therefore, in other embodiments, carriers which are subject to contiguous empty/low power slots are not used for the forward link. Instead, they are used for the return link. Consequently, in some embodiments, at least part of the ATC is configured in reverse frequency mode compared to the SBC in order to allow maximum data rates over the forward link throughout the entire network. On the reverse frequency return link, a radiotelephone may be limited to a maximum of 5 slots per frame, which can be adequate for the return link. Whether the five available

time slots per frame, on a reverse frequency return link carrier, are assigned to one radiotelephone or to five different radiotelephones, they can be assigned contiguously in these embodiments. As was described in connection with Figure 12, these five contiguous slots can be assigned to high-power users while the remaining three slots
5 may be used to serve low-power users.

Other embodiments may be based on operating the ATC entirely in reverse frequency mode compared to the SBC. In these embodiments, an ATC transmits over the satellite return link frequencies while radiotelephones respond over the satellite forward link frequencies. If sufficient contiguous spectrum exists to support CDMA
10 technologies, and in particular the emerging Wideband-CDMA 3G standard, the ATC forward link can be based on Wideband-CDMA to increase or maximize data throughput capabilities. Interference with GPS may not be an issue since the ATCs transmit over the satellite return link in these embodiments. Instead, interference may become a concern for the radiotelephones. Based, however, on embodiments of
15 Figures 11-12, the radiotelephones can be configured to transmit GSM since ATC return link rates are expected, in any event, to be lower than those of the forward link. Accordingly, the ATC return link may employ GPRS-based data modes, possibly even EDGE. Thus, return link carriers that fall within a predetermined frequency interval from the GPS band-edge of 1559 MHz, can be under loaded, per
20 embodiments of Figures 11 or 12, to satisfy GPS interference concerns.

Finally, other embodiments may use a partial or total reverse frequency mode and may use CDMA on both forward and return links. In these embodiments, the ATC forward link to the radiotelephones utilizes the frequencies of the satellite return link (1626.5 MHz to 1660.5 MHz) whereas the ATC return link from the
25 radiotelephones uses the frequencies of the satellite forward link (1525 MHz to 1559 MHz). The ATC forward link can be based on an existing or developing CDMA technology (e.g., IS-95, Wideband-CDMA, etc.). The ATC network return link can also be based on an existing or developing CDMA technology provided that the radiotelephone's output is gated to cease transmissions for approximately 3 msec once
30 every T msec. In some embodiments, T will be greater than or equal to 6 msec.

This gating may not be needed for ATC return link carriers at approximately 1550 MHz or below. This gating can reduce or minimize out-of-band interference (desensitization) effects for GPS receivers in the vicinity of an ATC. To increase the benefit to GPS, the gating between all radiotelephones over an entire ATC service

area can be substantially synchronized. Additional benefit to GPS may be derived from system-wide synchronization of gating. The ATCs can instruct all active radiotelephones regarding the gating epoch. All ATCs can be mutually synchronized via GPS.

5

Spatial Guardbands for Terrestrial Reuse of Satellite Frequencies

Some embodiments of the invention that were described above in connection with Figures 1-2 included interference reducers, to allow a satellite radiotelephone frequency to be reused terrestrially within the same satellite cell, while allowing intra-
10 system interference to be reduced or eliminated. Embodiments of the invention that will now be described in connection with Figures 13 and 14 can allow a satellite radiotelephone frequency for a given satellite cell to be reused terrestrially outside the given satellite cell. Some embodiments provide a spatial guardband that is sufficiently large to reduce or prevent interference between the satellite frequencies
15 that are used for space-based communications in the given satellite cell and reused terrestrially outside the given cell. In other embodiments, the spatial guardband may not need to be used, in whole or in part.

Spatial guardbands according to some embodiments of the invention may be provided by separating the ancillary terrestrial components in the ancillary terrestrial
20 network that terrestrially reuse the same (or nearby) frequency or frequencies as the given satellite radiotelephone cell outside a given (predetermined) satellite radiotelephone cell, by a sufficient distance from the given satellite radiotelephone cell, such that signals are attenuated to some desired degree by the satellite's antenna pattern. For example, the signals are attenuated such that transmissions from the
25 ancillary terrestrial components that radiate the frequency or frequencies that are used in the given satellite radiotelephone cell are sufficiently attenuated in the given satellite cell, so as to reduce or prevent (harmful) interference therewith.

By providing a spatial guardband, some terrestrial reuse of satellite frequencies may be obtained. Moreover, an interference reducer, such as the
30 interference reducer of Figures 1 or 2, may not need to be used. The complexity of the system therefore may be reduced. Alternatively, when interference reducers according to embodiments of the invention are used, a satellite radiotelephone frequency also can be used terrestrially within the very same satellite cell or in the proximity thereof, with reduced or no interference, but at the potential expense of

system complexity. In yet other embodiments, an interference reducer may be used in combination with spatial guardbands.

Qualitatively, embodiments of the present invention that provide a spatial guardband for terrestrial reuse of satellite frequencies may use a predetermined frequency or set of frequencies for space-based communications within a given satellite radiotelephone cell. According to these embodiments, this frequency or set of frequencies is not reused terrestrially within the given satellite radiotelephone cell, by the ancillary terrestrial network. However, the ancillary terrestrial network that exists outside the given satellite radiotelephone cell can reuse this frequency or set of frequencies, as long as a spatial guardband is maintained around the given satellite radiotelephone cell that uses this frequency or set of frequencies for space-based communications.

Figure 13 is a schematic diagram of a satellite cellular radiotelephone system that uses a seven-cell frequency reuse pattern, wherein an ancillary terrestrial network reuses the satellite frequencies with the provision of a spatial guardband. Thus, Figure 13 illustrates a seven-cell frequency reuse pattern 1310, outlined in a thick line, with satellite cells 1-7 contained within the seven-cell frequency reuse pattern. Although only eight repetitions of the frequency reuse plan 1310 are shown in Figure 13, fewer or more repetitions may be used.

As is well known to those having skill in the art, a satellite cell, such as cells 1-7 of Figure 13, may have a diameter that is on the order of hundreds of kilometers. In sharp contrast, a terrestrial network cell, such as a cell of an ancillary terrestrial network, may have a cell diameter that is on the order of ten kilometers or less. Thus, within a given satellite cell, such as a satellite cell 1-7 of Figure 13, on the order of hundreds or thousands of ancillary terrestrial network cells may be present. As was shown in Figure 1, each ancillary terrestrial network cell may include at least one ancillary terrestrial component (e.g., a base station tower with associate electronics).

According to some embodiments of the invention, selected ones of the ancillary terrestrial network cells outside a given satellite radiotelephone cell, such as cell 1 of Figure 13, may terrestrially reuse the frequency or frequencies that are used by the given satellite radiotelephone cell 1, as long as those ancillary terrestrial network cells are spatially separated from the given satellite cell 1 by a guardband GB of Figure 13 which is sufficiently large to reduce or prevent interference with the same frequency or frequencies that are also used in the given satellite radiotelephone

cell 1. Although the guardband **GB** of Figure 13 is shown as a symmetrical ring, real-world guardbands may have an irregular shape to account for the actual satellite antenna patterns which may intentionally or unintentionally deviate from those shown in Figure 13.

5 Thus, as shown in Figure 13 by the hatched area outside the satellite radiotelephone cells 1, ancillary terrestrial components within the ancillary terrestrial network in the hatched portions of satellite radiotelephone cells 2-7 can include an electronics system associated therewith, which can be configured to terrestrially reuse the same satellite frequency or frequencies used by cell 1, as long as a sufficient
10 spatial guardband, shown by the unhatched areas of Figure 13, is maintained between satellite cells 1 and the ancillary terrestrial components that terrestrially reuse these frequencies. The guardband may be on the order of half the radius of a satellite cell in width, but may vary based upon the actual design of the system. Stated differently, a given frequency or set of frequencies may be used throughout the hatched and cross-hatched area of Figure 13, with the frequencies being used for space-based
15 communications in the cross-hatched portions, corresponding to satellite cells 1, and also reused terrestrially in the hatched portions of the ancillary terrestrial network that are spatially separated from the satellite cells 1 by the guardband **GB**.

 It will be understood by those having skill in the art that similar terrestrial
20 reuse of satellite frequencies with spatial guardbands may be provided for the frequency or frequencies that are used in each of the remaining satellite cells 2-7. Terrestrial reuse with a spatial guardband for cells 2-7 is not shown in Figure 13 for the sake of clarity.

 Figure 14 illustrates other examples of terrestrial reuse of satellite frequencies
25 using spatial guardbands according to some embodiments of the invention. In Figure 14, a nine-cell frequency reuse pattern 1410 is shown for satellite radiotelephone cells 1-9. As also shown in Figure 14, the frequency or frequencies that are used by a given satellite radiotelephone cell, for example cells 5, may be reused in the ancillary terrestrial network that overlaps with the remaining satellite cells 1-4 and 6-9, as long
30 as a sufficient guardband **GB** is maintained, to reduce or prevent interference. As was the case for Figure 13, terrestrial reuse of satellite frequencies with a spatial guardband is only shown for the frequency or frequencies used in satellite cells 5. The frequencies for the remaining satellite cells 1-4 and 6-9 also may be reused terrestrially in a similar manner, but are not shown in Figure 14 for the sake of clarity.

As was described above, in some embodiments of the present invention, an ancillary terrestrial network is configured to terrestrially reuse at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is used in a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell and separated therefrom by a spatial guardband. In some embodiments, when the ancillary terrestrial network comprises a plurality of ancillary terrestrial components, at least a first one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is located in the predetermined satellite cell is configured not to terrestrially reuse the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is used in the predetermined satellite cell, and at least a second of the ancillary terrestrial components that is located outside the predetermined satellite cell and separated therefrom by the spatial guardband, is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is used in the predetermined satellite cell. Accordingly, it may be desirable to determine, for each ancillary terrestrial component, whether the ancillary terrestrial component is located outside the predetermined satellite cell and separated therefrom by a spatial guardband.

In some embodiments of the invention, this determination may be made, for example at the time of setup of the ancillary terrestrial component, based on the geographic location thereof. Moreover, the determination also may be updated or changed by receiving a message at the ancillary terrestrial component that indicates that its location relative to the predetermined satellite cell has changed. This update may be used, for example, when the location of the satellite cells in the satellite footprint changes.

It may be difficult and/or time consuming to determine the boundaries (signal strength contours) of the spatial guardband regions with sufficient accuracy. Moreover, the satellite antenna pattern may drift over time. Also, the satellite antenna pattern may be reconfigured periodically. Accordingly, other embodiments of the present invention may be configured to determine portions of the ancillary terrestrial network that are located outside the predetermined satellite cell and separated therefrom by a spatial guardband. In some embodiments, this determination may be made by receiving and/or processing at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies of the satellite telephone frequency band. In still other embodiments, the satellite telephone frequencies include a plurality of Broadcast Control CHannel

(BCCH) frequencies, and the determination is made by receiving and/or processing signal strength and/or content of at least one of the BCCH frequencies.

In still other embodiments, the ancillary terrestrial network comprises a plurality of ancillary terrestrial components. In some embodiments, each of these ancillary terrestrial components can be configured to determine whether it is located outside the predetermined satellite cell and separated therefrom by the spatial guardband. Moreover, in other embodiments, not every ancillary terrestrial component needs to determine whether it is located outside the predetermined satellite cell and separated therefrom by the spatial guardband. Rather, in these embodiments, at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components is configured to determine whether it is located outside the predetermined satellite cell and separated therefrom by a spatial guardband, and to transmit results of this determination to at least a second one of the plurality of ancillary terrestrial components. Accordingly, the ancillary terrestrial components can determine the satellite band frequencies that they may deploy.

More specifically, an ancillary terrestrial component may be equipped to receive the BCCH carrier frequencies that the satellite system is radiating. For example, for a seven cell frequency reuse pattern such as illustrated in Figure 13, seven distinct carrier frequencies may be used by the satellite system for BCCH transmissions. These frequencies may be known *a priori* by the ancillary terrestrial network or they may be relayed to the ancillary terrestrial network periodically and/or upon initial network setup and thereafter if there is a change. The ancillary terrestrial components may be configured to receive and demodulate the BCCH carrier frequencies either simultaneously or sequentially.

Each satellite BCCH carrier, corresponding to a particular satellite cell, may contain information revealing frequencies (carriers) that the satellite cell is using for communications traffic. The satellite BCCH carrier also may carry information revealing the total set of frequencies available to the satellite system, as well as the frequency sets available for communications to other neighboring cells corresponding to the carriers used for BCCH transmission by the other neighboring (adjacent) satellite cells.

According to some embodiments of the present invention, since the ancillary terrestrial component is able to receive and demodulate the BCCH carrier frequencies used by the satellite system, it can determine the relative strengths of the received

satellite BCCH carriers and the set of frequencies assigned for communications corresponding to each received BCCH carrier. Thus, with real time knowledge of the satellite system state and the received BCCH carrier strengths, an ancillary terrestrial component may not need to obtain additional information regarding its own position relative to any one spatial guardband and the associated boundaries (signal strength contours) thereof.

It will be understood by those having skill in the art that the area that may be spanned by ancillary terrestrial components generally may be relatively small compared to the regions spanned by satellite cells and/or spatial guardbands, in some embodiments. As such, according to other embodiments of the present invention, not every ancillary terrestrial component may need to be equipped with the satellite BCCH reception. In particular, only one or a few ancillary terrestrial components per geographic region may need to detect the satellite BCCH carriers. In fact, the detection of the satellite BCCH carrier frequencies may not even be collocated with any ancillary terrestrial component. Thus, only one or a subset of the ancillary terrestrial components that provide service to a geographical area may need to determine the frequency set that it may use for communications, and then can transmit this information to other ancillary terrestrial components serving the geographic area.

In some embodiments, in response to the received signal levels and/or the information content of the satellite BCCH carriers, the ancillary terrestrial component serving a given geographic area, or a subset of the ancillary terrestrial component serving the geographic area, can determine the satellite band frequencies that it may deploy with reduced or minimum interference impact to the satellite communications. In some embodiments, satellite band frequencies that are associated with the weakest satellite BCCH carrier that is received, may be deployed by the ancillary terrestrial component with highest priority, following by those corresponding to the next weakest BCCH carrier, etc. Thus, the entire ancillary terrestrial network that may be serving a particular geographic area may configure and reconfigure its frequency plan and, in some embodiments, in real time, in response to monitoring of the satellite network BCCH emissions.

Embodiments of the invention as illustrated, for example, in Figures 13 and 14 can terrestrially reuse satellite frequencies over much of the ancillary terrestrial network, and some embodiments can rely on spatial guardbands to reduce or prevent interference. Interference reducers, for example as shown in Figures 1-2, may not

need to be used. However, it also will be understood that other embodiments may use a combination of terrestrial reuse using a spatial guardband and terrestrial reuse using an interference reducer over different, or even the same, portions of the satellite radiotelephone system footprint.

5 Accordingly, some embodiments of the invention can provide satellite radiotelephone systems and methods, wherein a space-based component is configured to receive wireless communications from radiotelephones in a satellite footprint over a satellite radiotelephone frequency band, and an ancillary terrestrial network also is configured to receive wireless communications from radiotelephones in the satellite
10 footprint over the satellite radiotelephone frequency band. One or more frequencies used in a given satellite cell of the satellite footprint also are used by the ancillary terrestrial network that is outside the given satellite cell and, in some embodiments, that is separated from the given cell by a predetermined spatial guardband. Terrestrial reuse therefore may be provided over much of the satellite footprint, without creating
15 excessive interference.

Modified Antenna Cell Patterns in Response to Terrestrial Reuse of Satellite Frequencies

Embodiments of the invention that were described in the previous section in
20 connection with Figures 13 and 14 can allow a satellite radiotelephone frequency or frequencies for a given satellite cell to be reused terrestrially outside the given satellite cell. Some embodiments may provide a spatial guardband that is sufficiently large to reduce or prevent interference between the satellite frequencies that are used for satellite communications in the given satellite cell and reused terrestrially outside
25 the given satellite cell. The spatial guardband may be provided by separating the ancillary terrestrial components in the ancillary terrestrial network that terrestrially reuse the same (or nearby) frequency or frequencies as the given satellite radiotelephone cell outside the given satellite radiotelephone cell, by a sufficient distance from the given satellite radiotelephone cell, such that signals are attenuated
30 to some degree by the satellite's antenna pattern.

Other embodiments of the invention, that now will be described, can modify the antenna beam or cell pattern that is used by the satellite downlink and/or uplink beams, in response to terrestrial use, in order to, for example, reduce interference with a given ancillary terrestrial component that terrestrially reuses a satellite frequency or

frequencies. These embodiments may be used instead of, or in combination with, the interference reducer that was already described.

More specifically, referring now to Figure 15, at Block 1510, the satellite radiotelephone system obtains the ATC's location relative to the satellite antenna beams. The location of the ATC relative to the satellite antenna beams may be known *a priori*, may be determined as was described in the previous section and/or may be determined using other conventional techniques. It will also be understood that the location of the ATC may not need to be known explicitly, in some embodiments. At Block 1520, the ATC processes the relevant satellite Broadcast Control CHannel (BCCH) signal levels, i.e., the signal levels of the BCCHs corresponding to frequencies that are to be terrestrially reused by the ATC, and reports these signal levels to the system. In other embodiments, the BCCH content may be monitored. It will also be understood that other techniques for determining the signal levels of the frequencies that are to be terrestrially reused by the ATC may be used. The determined signal level, content and/or another indication of the determined signal level, is reported to the system.

Still continuing with the description of Figure 15, at Block 1530, a determination is made as to whether it is desirable to modify the satellite antenna beam pattern to reduce potential interference with the terrestrially reused frequency. This determination may determine if an unacceptable level of interference is present, using, for example, techniques that were described in the previous section. If at Block 1530 it is desirable to modify the antenna pattern, then at Block 1540 the system calculates new antenna feed network weights and sends them to the space-based component. Other conventional techniques may be used to modify the antenna pattern.

Finally, as shown in Figure 15, after the new antenna feed network weights are applied, a determination may take place again at Block 1520, to ensure that further modifications are not desirable. Moreover, the determination of Block 1520 may be performed repeatedly, at random, periodically and/or based upon an occurrence of a predefined event.

Accordingly, Figure 15 illustrates satellite radiotelephone communications methods according to some embodiments of the present invention, wherein space-based wireless radiotelephone communications are provided in a satellite footprint over a satellite radiotelephone frequency band. The satellite footprint is divided into a

plurality of satellite cells in which satellite radiotelephone frequencies of the satellite radiotelephone frequency band are spatially reused. Figure 15 also illustrates terrestrially reusing at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell. Figure 15 also illustrates modifying a radiation pattern of at least the predetermined satellite cell, to reduce interference with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused outside the predetermined satellite cell. Figure 15 also illustrates embodiments of modifying a satellite cell radiation pattern relative to at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell where the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is reused is subject to and/or may produce interference and modifying the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell, to reduce interference at/from the at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell, with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused at the least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell. Figure 15 also illustrates embodiments of the invention, wherein the modifying is preceded by monitoring signal levels and/or content of at least one satellite BCCH signal at the at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell, where the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is reused terrestrially may be subject to and/or can produce interference.

Figure 15 also illustrates satellite radiotelephone communications systems according to some embodiments of the present invention, wherein a monitor is configured to monitor signal strength and/or content of the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is used in the predetermined satellite cell, in at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies. Figure 15 also illustrates embodiments of a controller that is configured to modify a radiation pattern of the space-based component transmitting the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies in at least the predetermined satellite cell, and to reduce interference at/from the least one of the ancillary terrestrial components, with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused by the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components. It will be understood by those having skill in the art that the monitor and/or controller may be embodied at least in part, in one or more elements of the space-based component and/or the ancillary terrestrial network.

Moreover, in other embodiments, the monitor may be a portable device that can monitor interference at or near an ancillary terrestrial component, and need not be collocated with the ancillary terrestrial component.

Figures 16 and 17 provide an example of operations of Figure 15 according to some embodiments of the present invention. In particular, Figure 16 is a schematic diagram of a satellite cellular radiotelephone system that uses a seven-cell frequency reuse pattern, wherein an ancillary terrestrial network reuses the satellite frequencies with the provision of a spatial guardband, similar to that which was illustrated in Figure 13. As shown in Figure 16 by the hatched area outside the cross-hatched satellite radiotelephone cells 1, ancillary terrestrial components within the ancillary terrestrial network in the hatched portions of the satellite radiotelephone cells 2-7 can include an electronic system associated therewith, which can be configured to terrestrially reuse at least one of the satellite frequency or frequencies in a set of frequencies **F1** used by cell 1, as long as a sufficient spatial guardband, shown by the unshaded areas of Figure 16, is maintained by the satellite cells and the ancillary terrestrial components that terrestrially reuse these frequencies. In other embodiments, the spatial guardband need not be used.

Figure 16 also illustrates three representative ancillary terrestrial components, labeled **A**, **B** and **C**. As illustrated in Figure 16, the geographic location of ancillary terrestrial components **A** and **C** is sufficiently removed from a predetermined satellite cell 1 that is adjacent thereto, as indicated by 1610, so that modification of the antenna beam pattern at the at least one of the satellite frequencies from the set **F1** may not be needed to reduce interference. In contrast, ATC **B**, while being outside the spatial guardband surrounding cell 1610, is sufficiently close to the spatial guardband, such that interference may occur when terrestrially reusing the at least one of the satellite frequency or frequencies from the set **F1** assigned to the predetermined satellite cell 1 1610. Accordingly, at this ATC **B**, operations of Block 1520 of Figure 15 may indicate sufficient level of the satellite frequency or frequencies of **F1** assigned to the predetermined satellite cell 1 1610 to merit a modification of the antenna cell pattern.

Figure 17 graphically illustrates this modification for ATC **B** according to some embodiments of the invention. In particular, in Figure 17, the service area of the predetermined satellite cell 1 1610 of Figure 16 that is closest to ATC **B** is indicated by the cross-hatched bar 1710 at the center of the graph, which is labeled

"carrier cell". The service areas of the other potentially interfering satellite cells 1 of Figure 16 are indicated by the other hatched bars 1720 in Figure 17, which are labeled "interfering cells". As shown at Figures 16 and 17, the seven-cell frequency reuse pattern can reduce or prevent interference between the frequency or frequencies of the set F1 that are used for communications with the satellite.

Figure 17 also graphically illustrates an unmodified antenna cell radiation pattern 1730 that is produced by the predetermined satellite radiotelephone cell 1 1610 that is closest to ATC B. As shown, this radiation includes an attenuation slope 1730a and side lobes 1730b.

Figure 17 also illustrates the location of ATC B, adjacent the spatial guardband. As shown in Figure 17, ATC B may be located sufficiently close to the predetermined satellite radiotelephone cell 1 1610, such that excessive signal levels of the satellite frequency or frequencies of the set F1 may be present, notwithstanding the attenuation slope 1730a that is present. As also shown in Figure 17, a modified antenna cell pattern 1740, shown as a dashed line, may be generated, for example using operations of Figure 15, according to some embodiments of the invention, that can provide sharper (increased) attenuation 1740a at the location of ATC B, at the potential expense of greater side lobe radiation 1740b. Thus, ATC B can reuse the same satellite frequency or frequencies that are assigned to cell 1 with reduced or no interference.

In the drawings and specification, there have been disclosed embodiments of the invention and, although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention being set forth in the following claims.

What is Claimed is:

1. A satellite radiotelephone communications method comprising:
providing space-based wireless radiotelephone communications in a satellite footprint over a satellite radiotelephone frequency band, the satellite footprint being
5 divided into a plurality of satellite cells in which satellite radiotelephone frequencies of the satellite radiotelephone frequency band are spatially reused;
terrestrially reusing at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell; and
10 modifying a radiation pattern of at least the predetermined satellite cell to reduce interference with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused outside the predetermined satellite cell.
2. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to
15 Claim 1 wherein the modifying comprises:
obtaining at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell where the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused is subject to and/or can produce interference; and
modifying the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell to reduce
20 interference at the at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell, with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused at the at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell.
3. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to
25 Claim 1 wherein the modifying is preceded by:
monitoring signal levels and/or content of at least one satellite Broadcast Control CHannel (BCCH) at at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell to determine where the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused is subject to and/or can produce interference.
30
4. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to
Claim 1:

wherein the modifying comprises increasing attenuation of the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell as a boundary of the predetermined satellite cell is approached.

5 5. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 1 wherein the modifying is performed repeatedly.

 6. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 1:

10 wherein the terrestrially reusing comprises terrestrially reusing at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell, in a network of ancillary terrestrial components; and

 wherein the modifying comprises modifying a radiation pattern of at least the
15 predetermined satellite cell to reduce interference with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused in at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components outside the predetermined satellite cell.

 7. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to
20 Claim 6 wherein the modifying comprises:

 determining a location of the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components outside the predetermined satellite cell where the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused is subject to and/or can produce interference; and

25 modifying the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell to reduce interference at the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components.

 8. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 6 wherein the modifying is preceded by:

30 monitoring signal levels and/or content of at least one satellite Broadcast Control CHannel (BCCH) at at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components.

 9. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 6:

wherein the modifying comprises increasing attenuation of the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell as the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components is approached.

- 5 10. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 1 wherein the terrestrially reusing comprises terrestrially reusing at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell and separated therefrom by a spatial guardband.

10

11. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 1:

 wherein the modifying comprises calculating new antenna feed network weights for the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell.

15

12. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 1 further comprising:

 reducing interference by the terrestrially reused at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies with the space-based wireless radiotelephone communications, using the terrestrially reused at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies to cancel at least some of the interference.

20

13. A satellite radiotelephone system comprising:

 a space-based component that is configured to provide wireless radiotelephone communications in a satellite footprint over a satellite radiotelephone frequency band, the satellite footprint being divided into a plurality of satellite cells in which satellite radiotelephone frequencies of the satellite radiotelephone frequency band are spatially reused;

25

 an ancillary terrestrial network comprising a plurality of ancillary terrestrial components that are configured to terrestrially reuse at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell;

30

 a monitor that is configured to monitor interference in at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one

of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies, by the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is used in the predetermined satellite cell; and

5 a controller that is configured to modify a radiation pattern by the space-based component of the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies in at least the predetermined satellite cell to reduce interference at the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components, with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused by the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components.

14. A satellite radiotelephone system according to Claim 13:
10 wherein the monitor is further configured to identify the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies.

15. A satellite radiotelephone system according to Claim 13:
15 wherein the monitor is further configured to monitor signal levels and/or content of at least one Broadcast Control CHannel (BCCH) at at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies.

20 16. A satellite radiotelephone system according to Claim 13:
wherein the controller is configured to increase attenuation of the radiation pattern by the space-based component as a boundary of the predetermined satellite cell is approached.

25 17. A satellite radiotelephone system according to Claim 13 wherein the controller is configured to repeatedly modify the radiation pattern by the space-based component.

30 18. A satellite radiotelephone system according to Claim 13 wherein the ancillary terrestrial network is configured to terrestrially reuse at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell and separated therefrom by a spatial guardband.

19. A satellite radiotelephone system according to Claim 13:

wherein the controller is further configured to calculate new antenna feed network weights for the space-based component for the predetermined satellite cell.

5 20. A satellite radiotelephone system according to Claim 13 further comprising:

an interference reducer that is configured to reduce interference by the terrestrially reused at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies with the space-based wireless radiotelephone communications, using the terrestrially reused at
10 least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequency to cancel at least some of the interference.

21. A system for reducing interference in a satellite radiotelephone system comprising a space-based component that is configured to provide wireless
15 radiotelephone communications in a satellite footprint over a satellite radiotelephone frequency band, the satellite footprint being divided into a plurality of satellite cells in which satellite radiotelephone frequencies of the satellite radiotelephone frequency band are spatially reused, and an ancillary terrestrial network comprising a plurality of ancillary terrestrial components that are configured to terrestrially reuse at least one of
20 the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell, the interference reducing system comprising:

a monitor that is configured to monitor interference in at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one
25 of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies, by the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is used in the predetermined satellite cell; and

a controller that is configured to modify a radiation pattern by the space-based component of the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies in at least the predetermined satellite cell to reduce interference at the at least one of the ancillary
30 terrestrial components, with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused by the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components.

22. A system according to Claim 21:

wherein the monitor is further configured to identify the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies.

5 23. A system according to Claim 21:

 wherein the monitor is further configured to monitor signal levels and/or content of at least one Broadcast Control CHannel (BCCH) at at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies.

10

 24. A system according to Claim 21:

 wherein the controller is configured to increase attenuation of the radiation pattern by the space-based component as a boundary of the predetermined satellite cell is approached.

15

 25. A system according to Claim 21 wherein the controller is configured to repeatedly modify the radiation pattern by the space-based component.

 26. A system according to Claim 21 wherein the ancillary terrestrial
20 network is configured to terrestrially reuse at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell and separated therefrom by a spatial guardband.

25 27. A system according to Claim 21:

 wherein the controller is further configured to calculate new antenna feed network weights for the space-based component for the predetermined satellite cell.

 28. A system according to Claim 21 further comprising:

30 an interference reducer that is configured to reduce interference by the terrestrially reused at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies with the space-based wireless radiotelephone communications, using the terrestrially reused at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequency to cancel at least some of the interference.

29. A system for reducing interference in a satellite radiotelephone system comprising a space-based component that is configured to provide wireless radiotelephone communications in a satellite footprint over a satellite radiotelephone frequency band, the satellite footprint being divided into a plurality of satellite cells in which satellite radiotelephone frequencies of the satellite radiotelephone frequency band are spatially reused, and an ancillary terrestrial network comprising a plurality of ancillary terrestrial components that are configured to terrestrially reuse at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell, the interference reducing system comprising:

means for monitoring interference in at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies, by the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is used in the predetermined satellite cell; and

means for modifying a radiation pattern by the space-based component of the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies in at least the predetermined satellite cell to reduce interference at the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components, with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused by the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components.

30. A system according to Claim 29:

wherein the means for monitoring comprises means for identifying the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies.

31. A system according to Claim 29:

wherein the means for monitoring further comprises means for monitoring signal levels and/or content of at least one satellite Broadcast Control CHannel (BCCH) at the at least one of the ancillary terrestrial components that is configured to terrestrially reuse the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies.

32. A system according to Claim 29:

wherein the means for modifying comprises means for increasing attenuation of the radiation pattern by the space-based component as a boundary of the predetermined satellite cell is approached.

5 33. A system according to Claim 29 wherein the means for modifying comprises means for repeatedly modifying the radiation pattern by the space-based component.

10 34. A system according to Claim 29 wherein the ancillary terrestrial network is configured to terrestrially reuse at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is assigned to a predetermined satellite cell in the satellite footprint, outside the predetermined satellite cell and separated therefrom by a spatial guardband.

15 35. A system according to Claim 29:
 wherein the means for modifying comprises means for calculating new antenna feed network weights for the space-based component for the predetermined satellite cell.

20 36. A system according to Claim 29 further comprising:
 an interference reducer that is configured to reduce interference by the terrestrially reused at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies with the space-based wireless radiotelephone communications, using the terrestrially reused at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequency to cancel at least some of the
25 interference.

 37. A satellite radiotelephone communications method comprising:
 providing space-based wireless radiotelephone communications in a satellite footprint over a satellite radiotelephone frequency band, the satellite footprint being
30 divided into a plurality of satellite cells in which satellite radiotelephone frequencies of the satellite radiotelephone frequency band are spatially reused; and
 modifying a radiation pattern of a predetermined satellite cell to reduce interference with at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused outside the predetermined satellite cell.

38. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 37 wherein the modifying comprises:

obtaining at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell where the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused is subject to and/or can produce interference; and

modifying the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell to reduce interference at the at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell, with the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused at the at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell.

39. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 37:

wherein the obtaining at least one location comprises monitoring signal levels and/or content of at least one Broadcast Control CHannel (BCCH) at at least one location outside the predetermined satellite cell to determine where the at least one of the satellite radiotelephone frequencies that is terrestrially reused is subject to and/or can produce interference.

40. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 37:

wherein the modifying comprises increasing attenuation of the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell as a boundary of the predetermined satellite cell is approached.

41. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 37 wherein the modifying is performed repeatedly.

42. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim 37:

wherein the modifying comprises calculating new antenna feed network weights for the radiation pattern of the predetermined satellite cell.

43. A satellite radiotelephone communications method according to Claim
37 further comprising:

reducing interference by the terrestrially reused at least one of the satellite
radiotelephone frequencies with the space-based wireless radiotelephone
5 communications, using the terrestrially reused at least one of the satellite
radiotelephone frequencies to cancel at least some of the interference.

44. A satellite radiotelephone communications method comprising:
modifying a radiation pattern for space-based communications of a satellite
10 cell in response to terrestrial reuse of at least one frequency that is used by the space-
based communications of the satellite cell, outside the satellite cell.

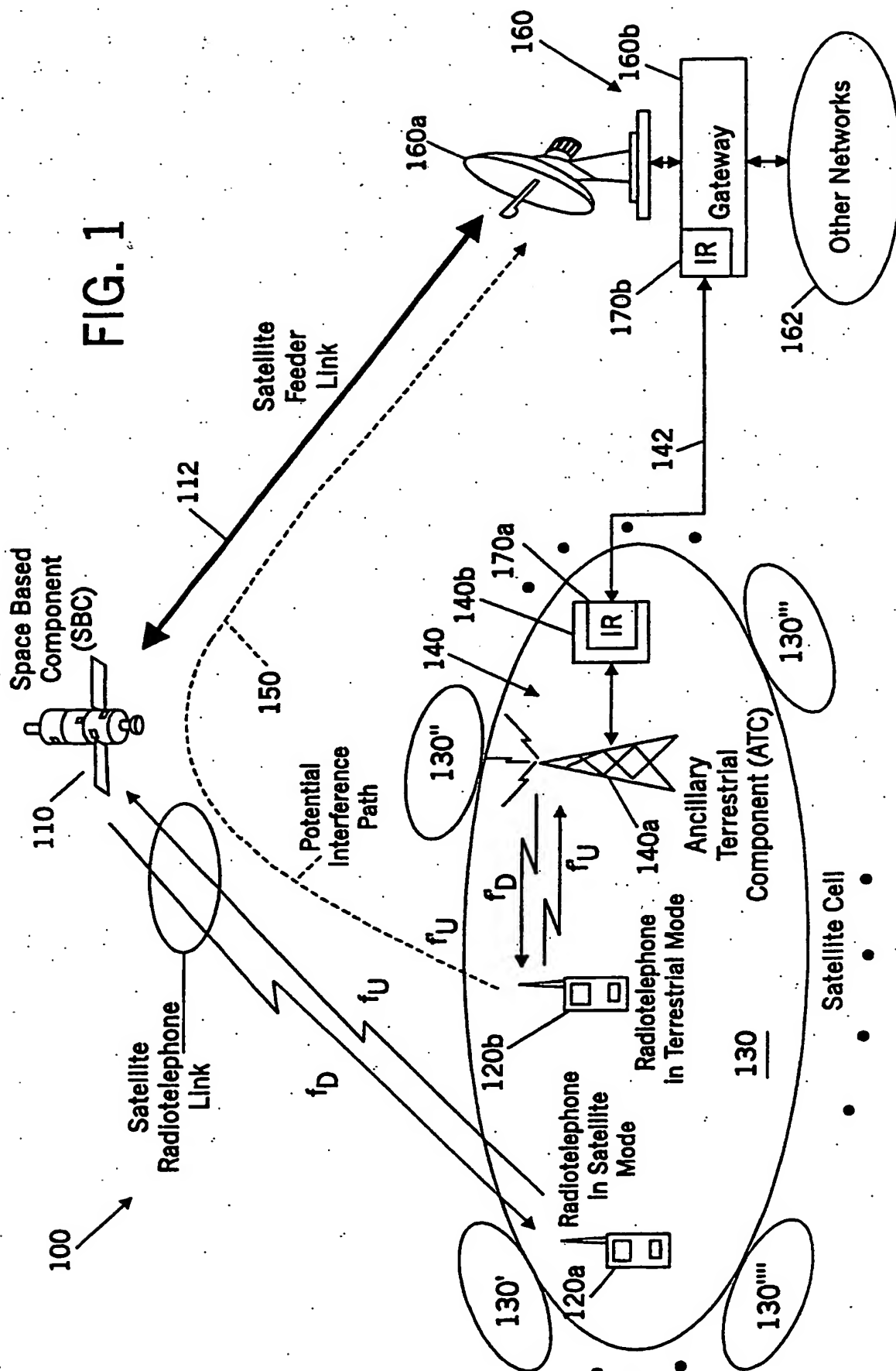
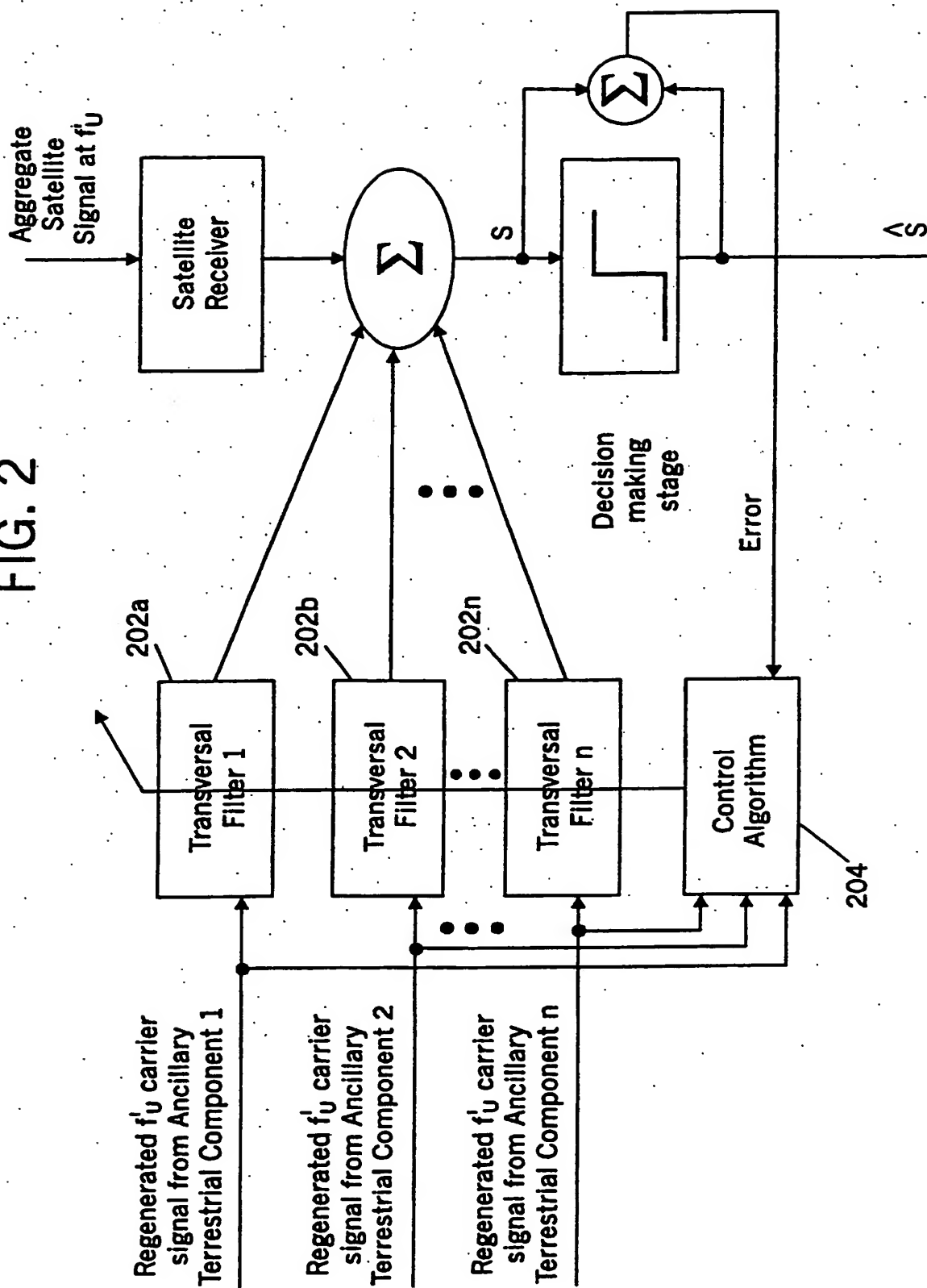


FIG. 2



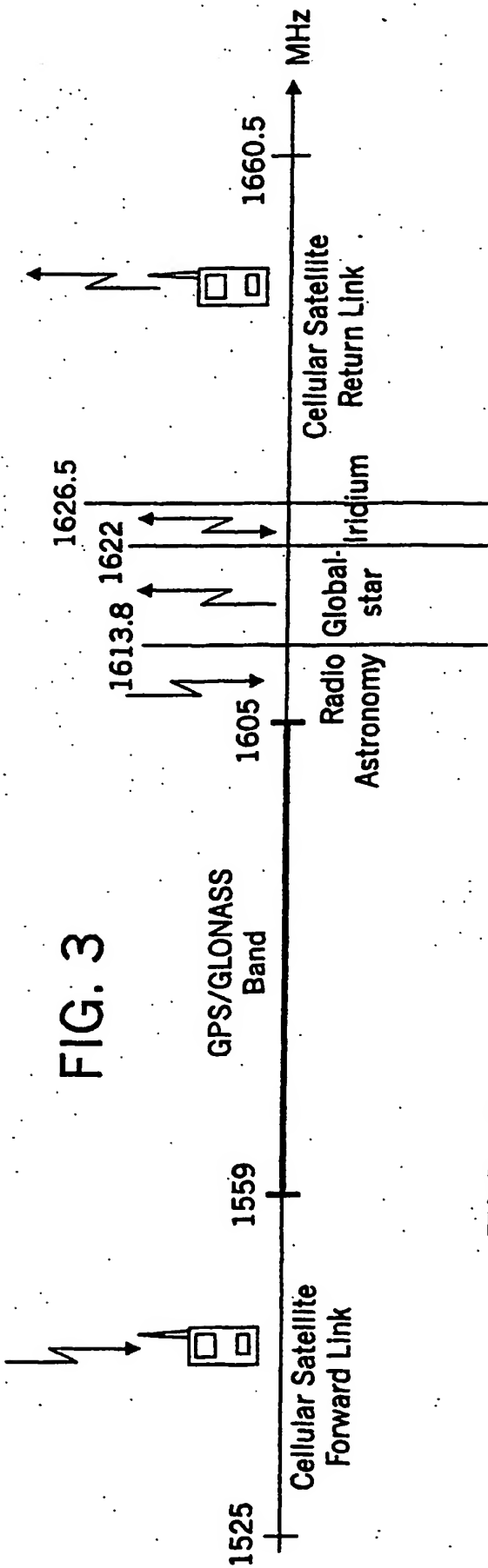


FIG. 5

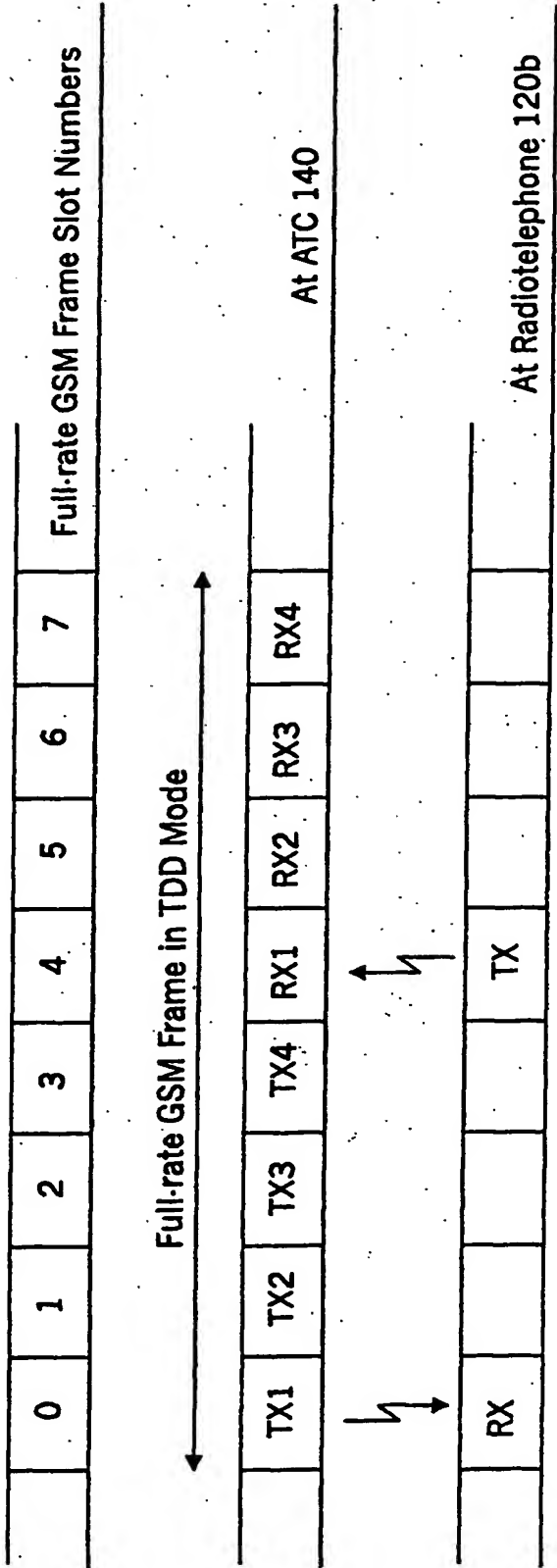


FIG. 4

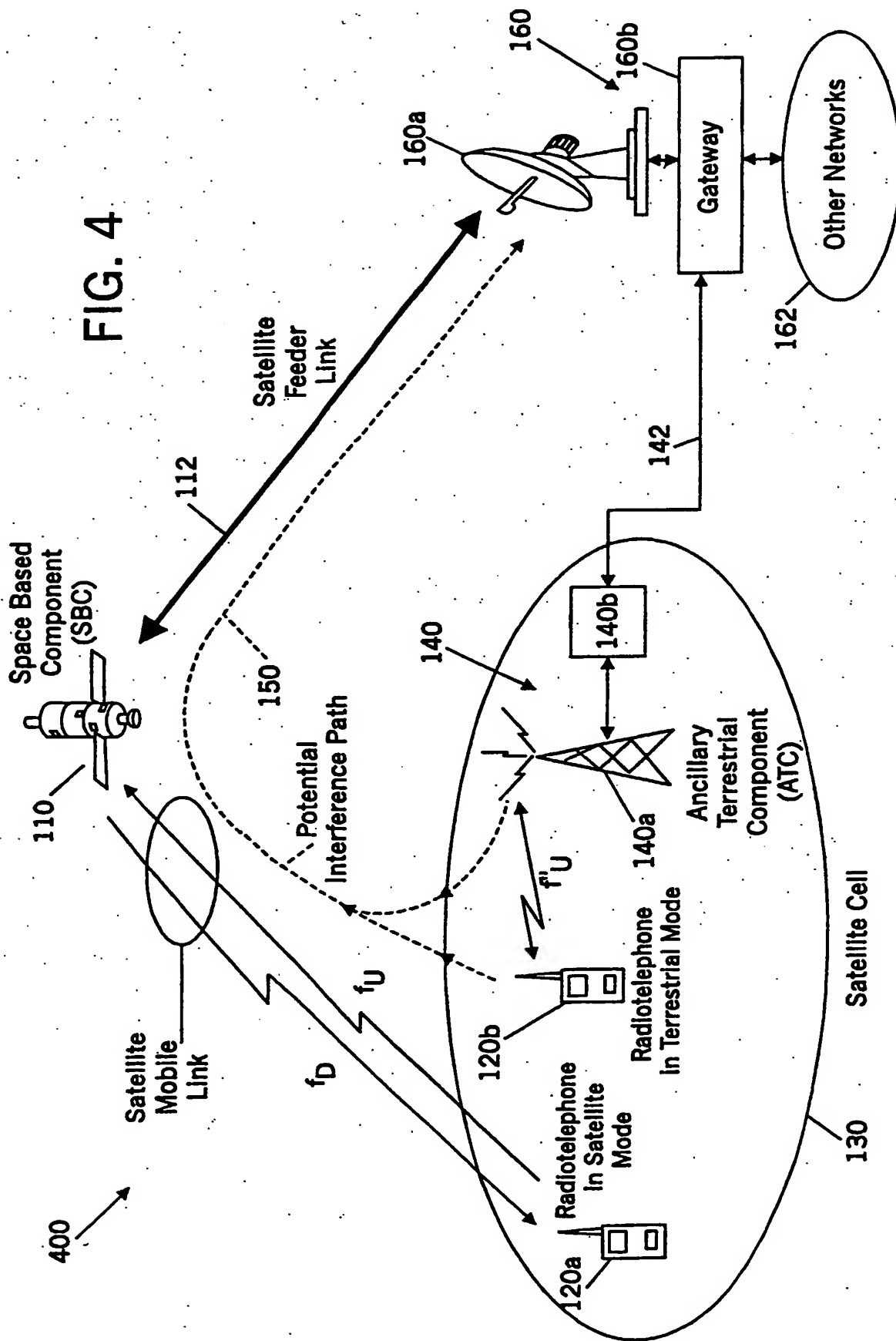


FIG. 6

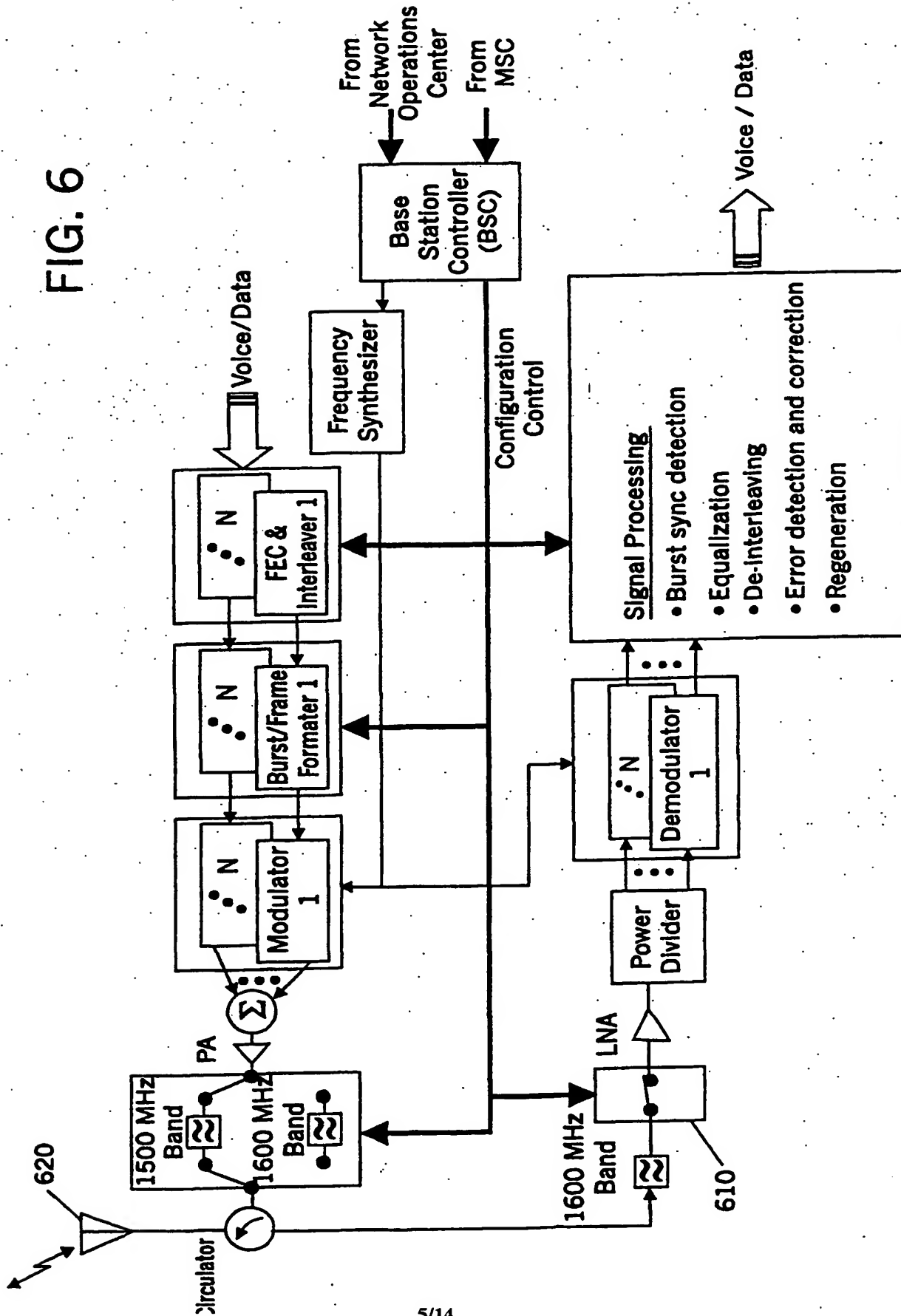
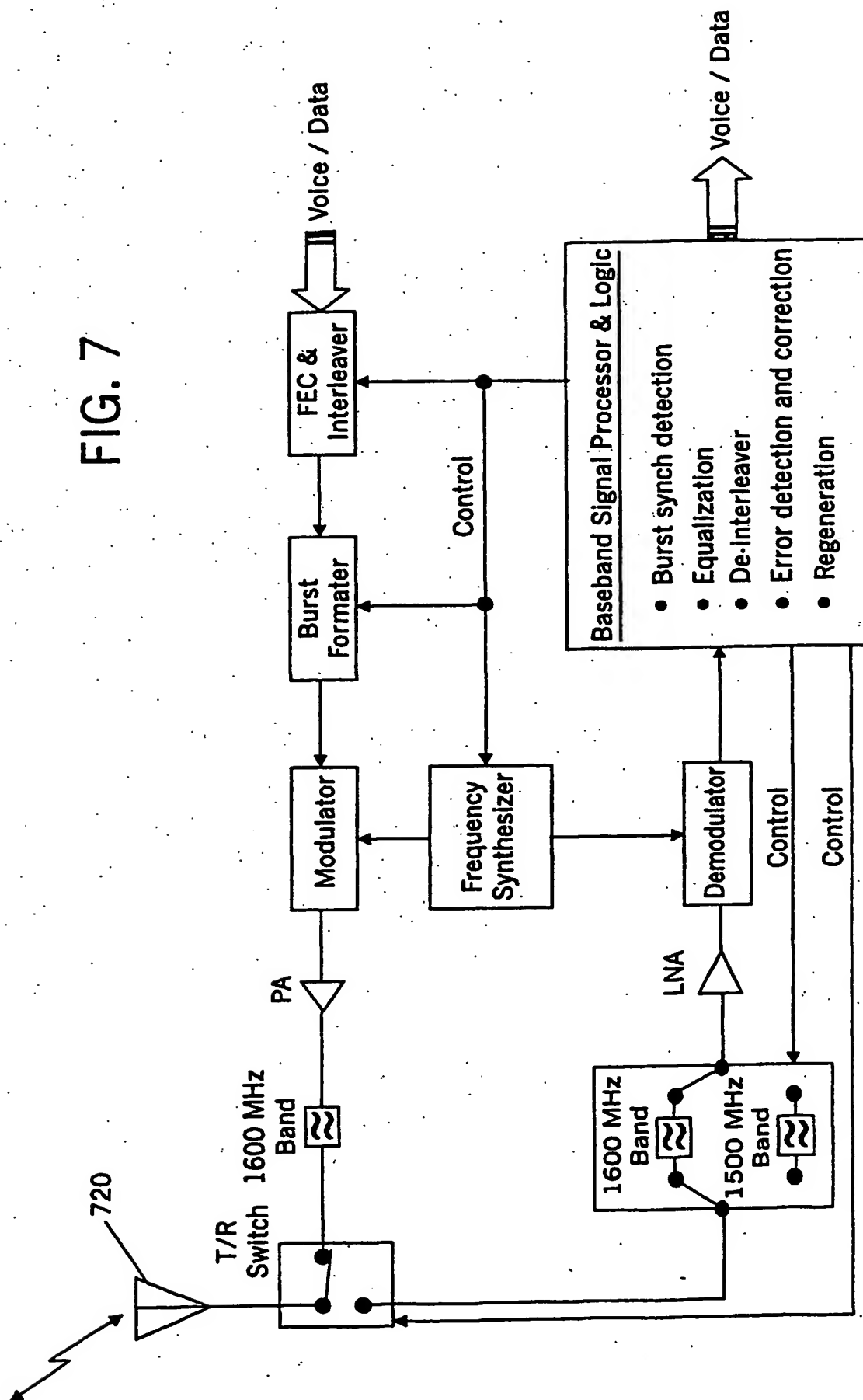


FIG. 7



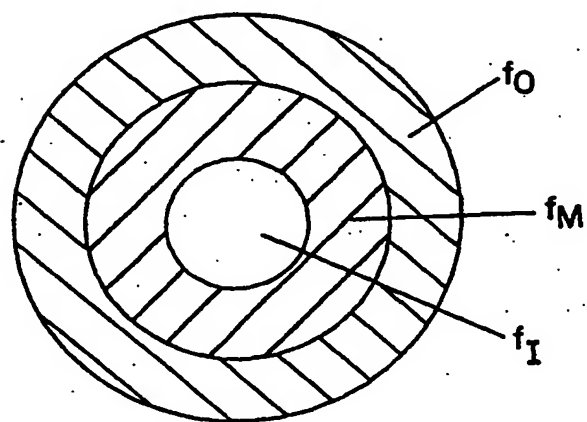
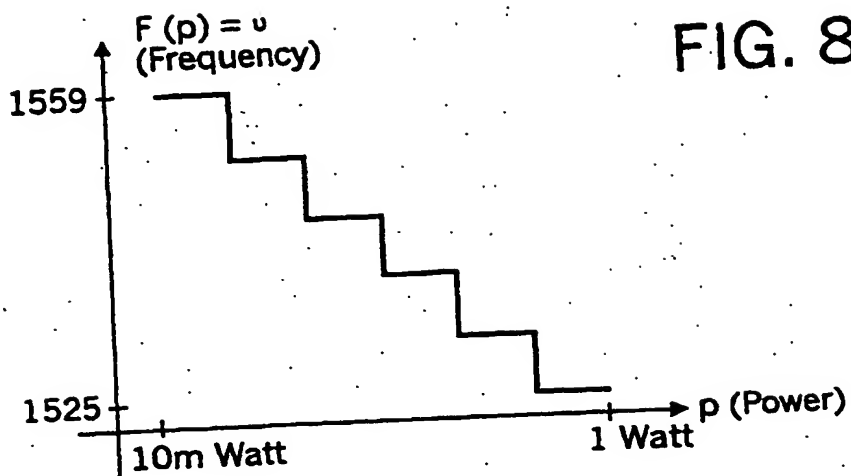


FIG. 10

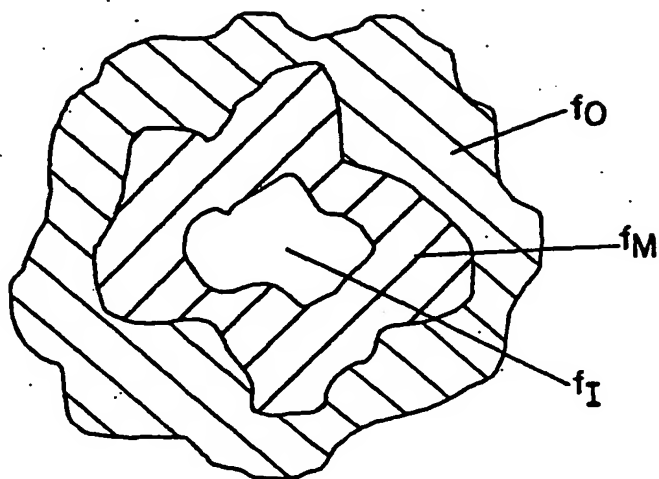


FIG. 11

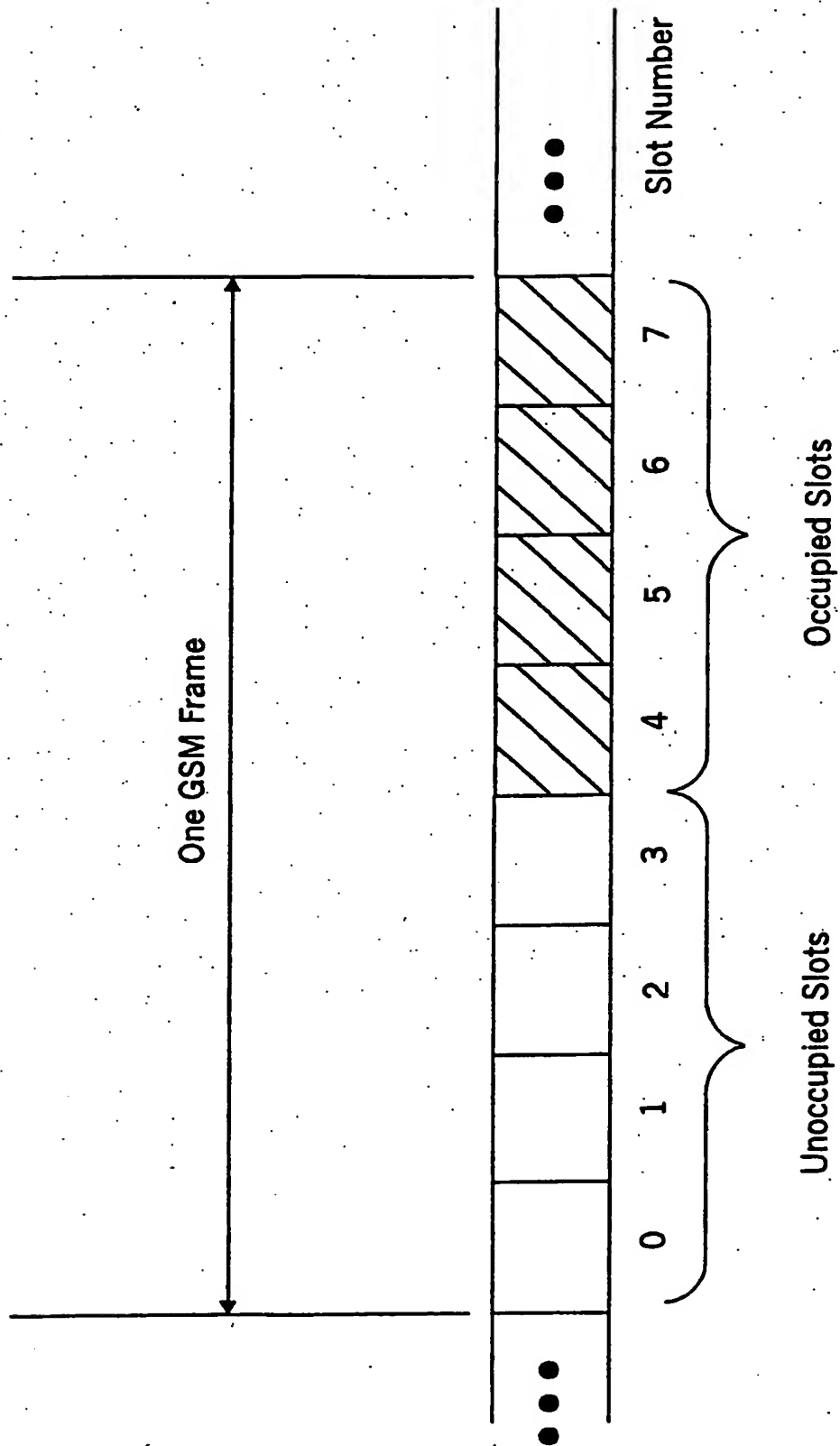


FIG. 12

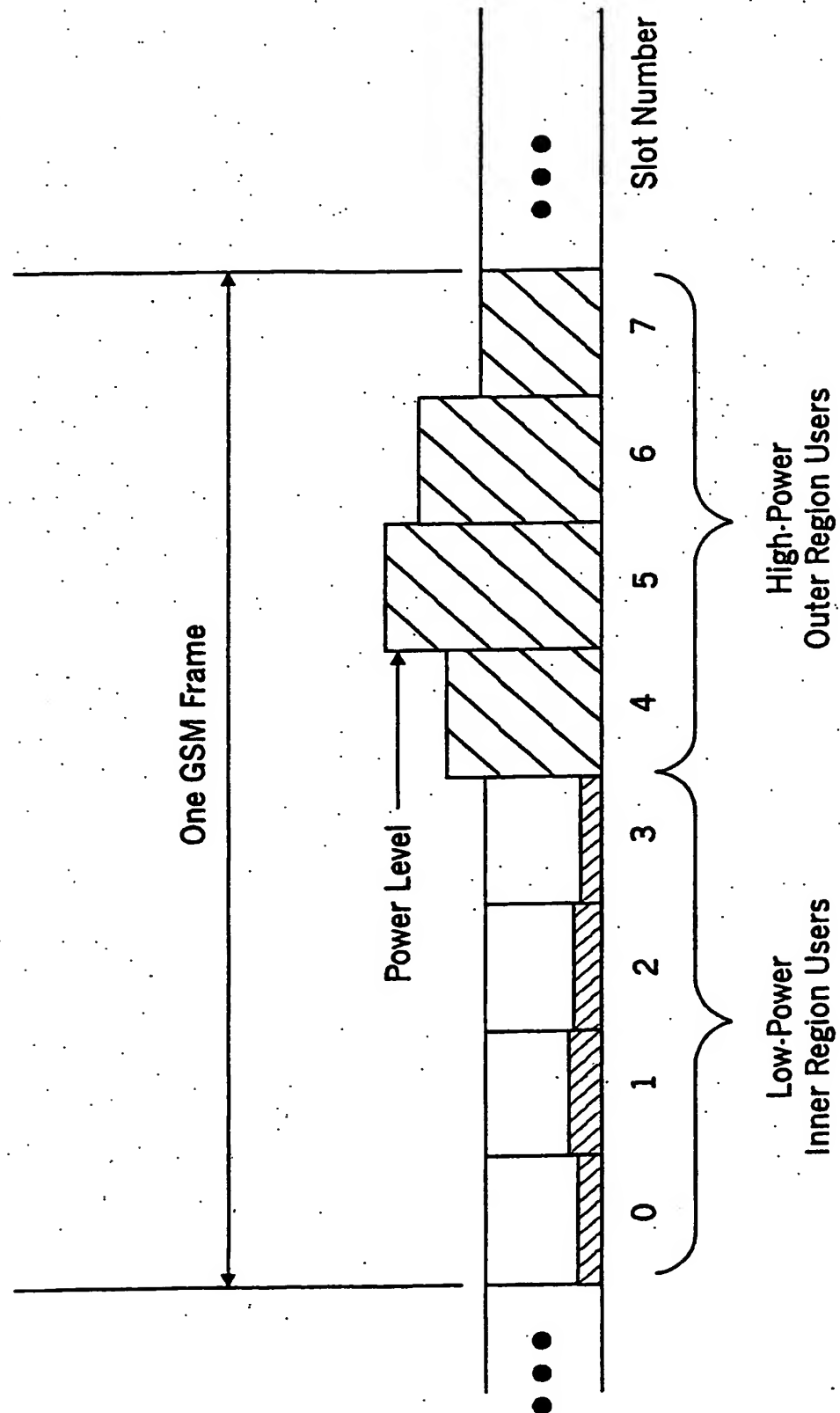


FIG. 13

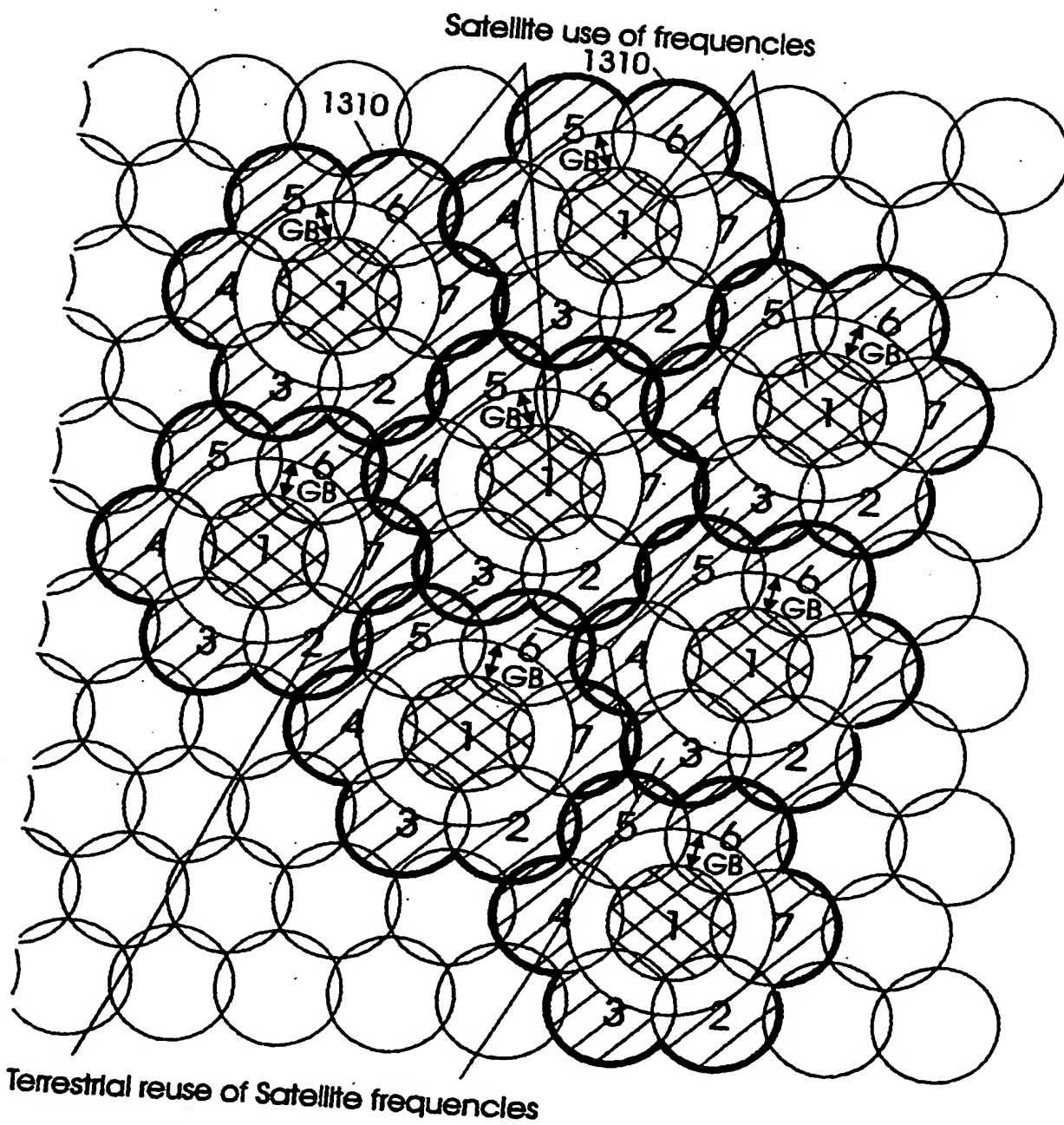


FIG. 15

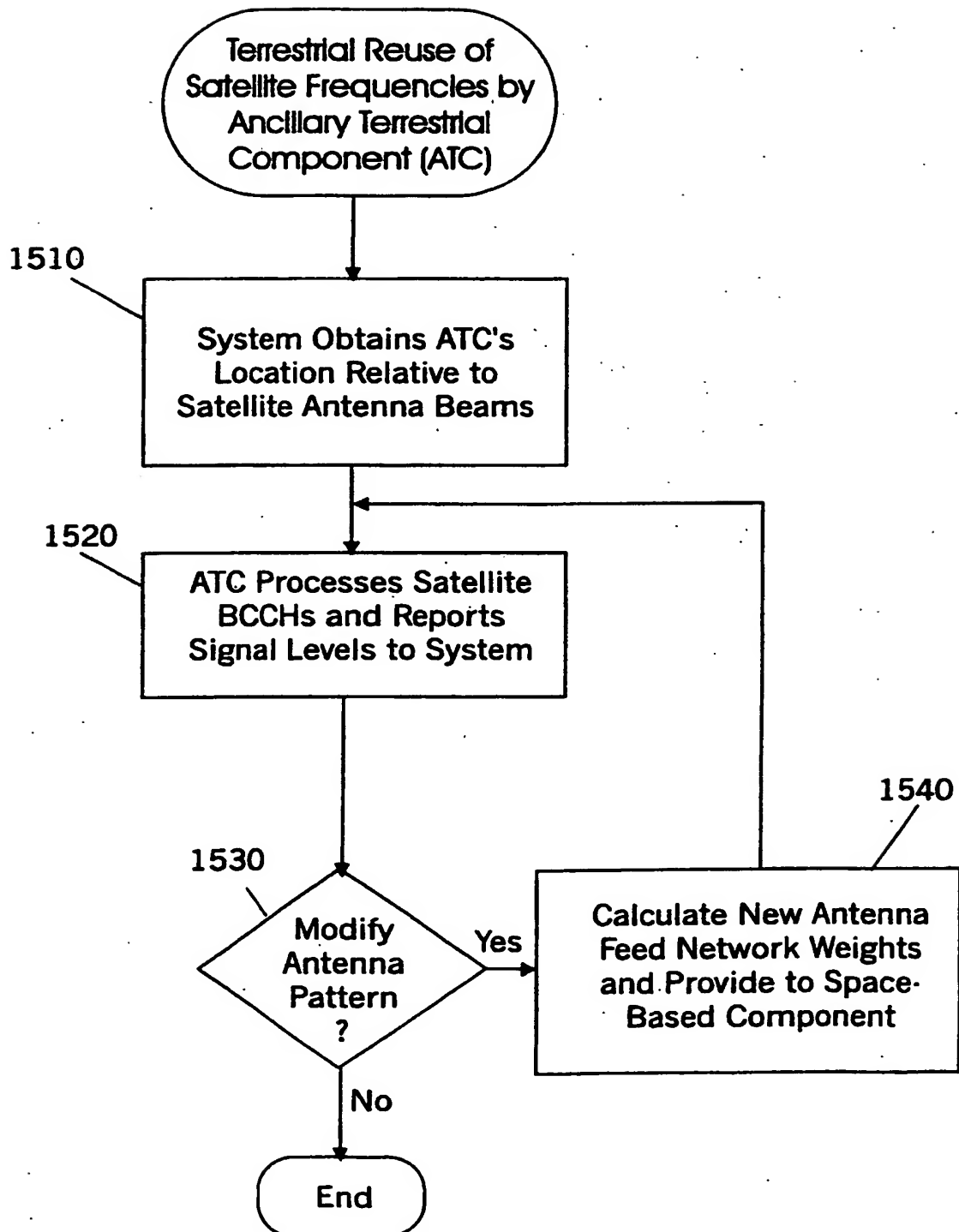


FIG. 16

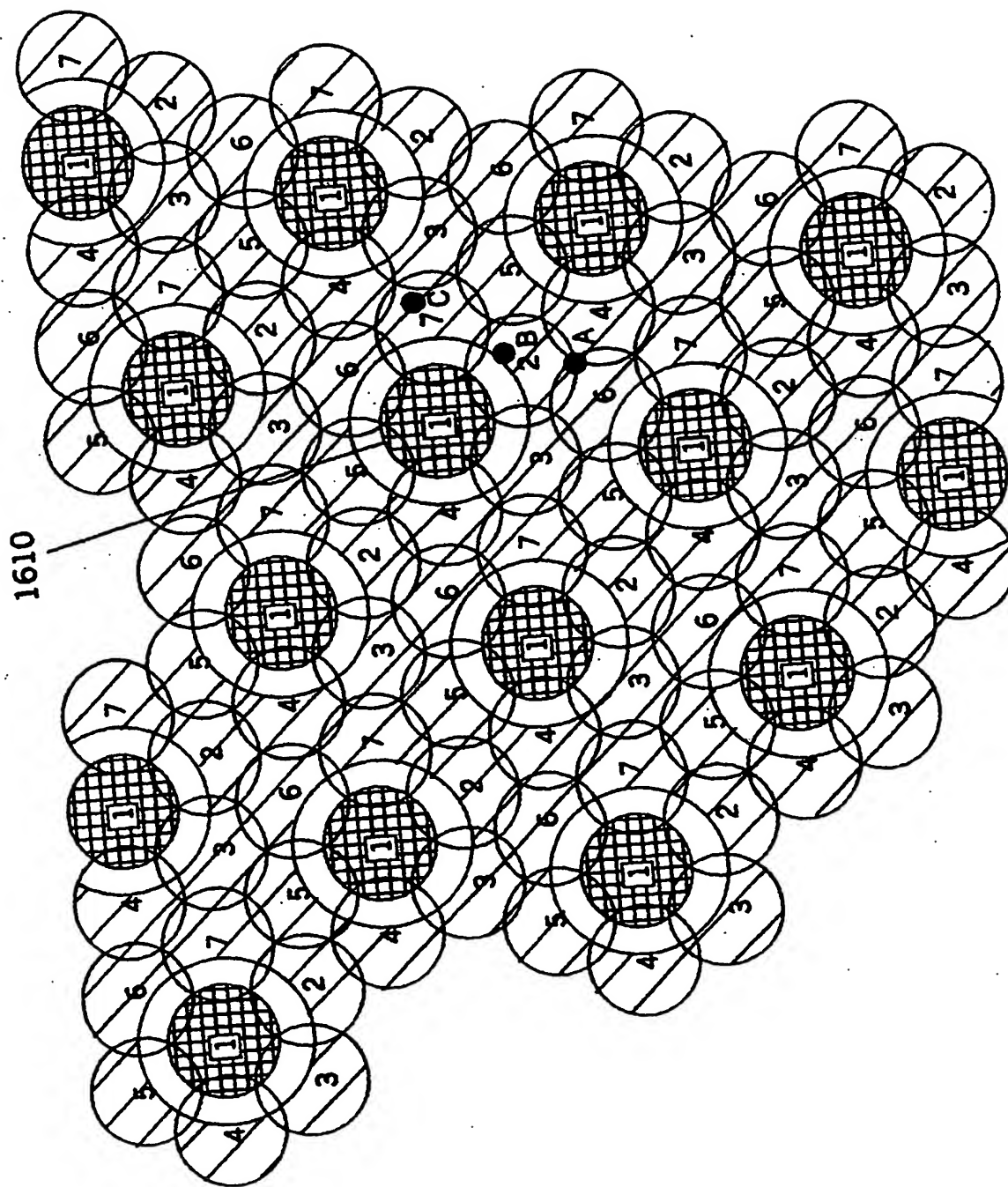


FIG. 17

